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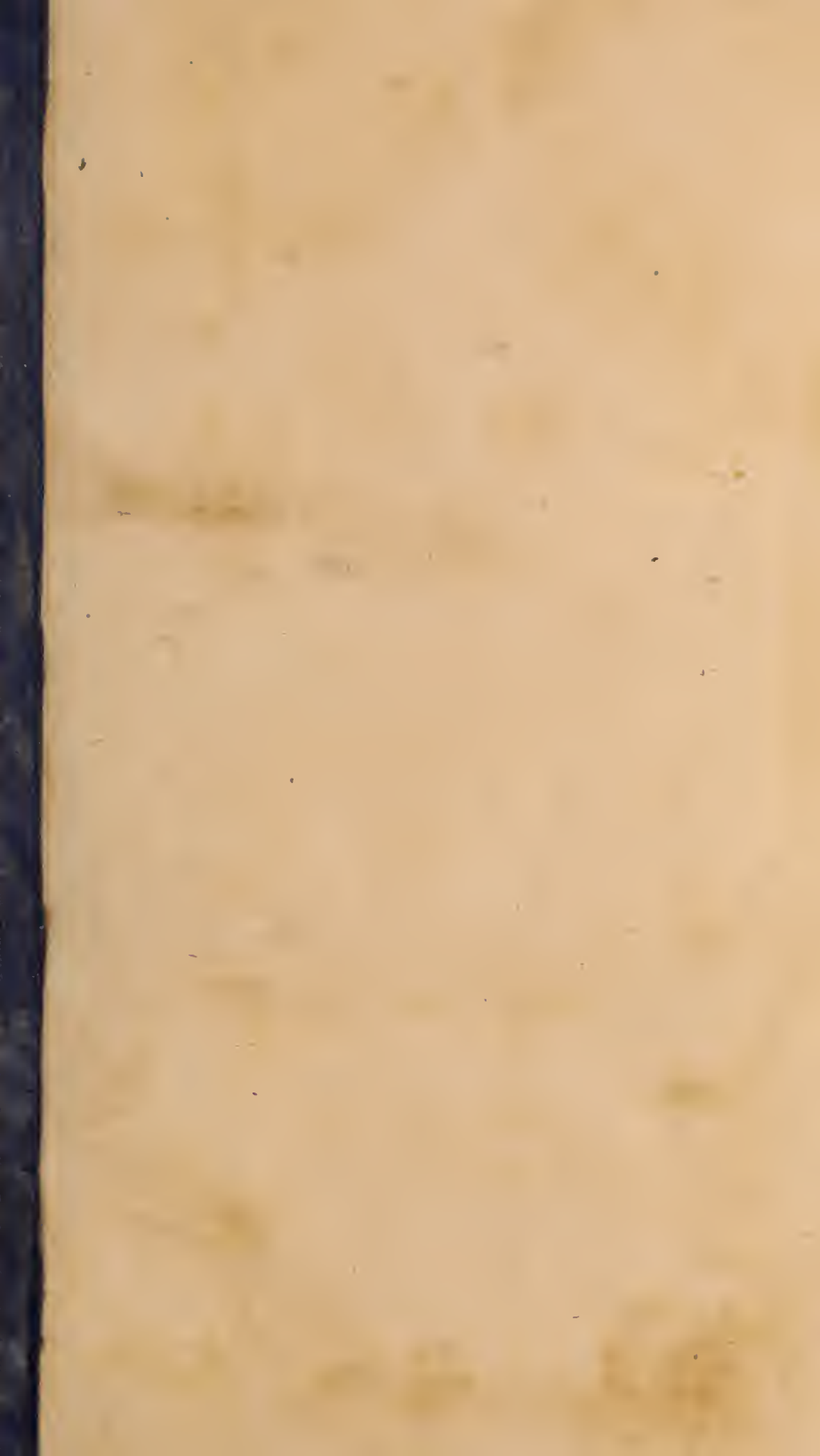
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INDEX.

<p> ABEEL at Chángchau fú 528 Abeel's journal, Rev. D. 266 Abeel on infanticide 540 Admiralty jurisdiction, rules of. . 383 Akbar steamer leaves China 400 Albert's peak, or 'Tafuh tow, 420 Alceste isle, trade at 10 Almanac, Chinese and English. 112 Americans at Chángchau 526 Amherst rock near Wúsung. 428 Amoy, an excursion to 268 Amoy, position of 401 Amoy harbor surveyed 121 Amoy, limits of port 631 Ann, loss of the British brig 113,235 Archipelago, notices of the eastern 169 Astronomical Board 67 Aurora Macaense, a newspaper. 110 BALFOUR's consular notice 631 Baptist chapel, cost of 550 Barren rocks north of Chusan 421 Beehive rock, its position 423 Belcher's voyage round the world 490 Bible, revised translation of 551 Bingham's narrative 353 Boards, the six of state govt. 31 Body-guards of the emperor 68 Bogue, battle at the 492 Bohur's life of St. F. Xavier 258 Borneo, notices of the people of. 169 Borneo Proper, government of, &c. 171 British trade, regulations of 397 British trade with China 513 British vessels on coast, limit of. 558 Brooke's letter on Borneo 169 Brown's report of M. E. S. school. 624 Brown's sermon on Morrison's de. 456 Buriat converts, notice of 113 CABINET, the emperor's 30,61 Calendar for the year 1843 13 Callery's reply to Lay 37 </p>	<p> Callery's Systema Phonetic Scrip. 253 Callery's encyclopedia 300 Cameronian regiment, history of. 145 Canton, topography of 88 Canton, fire at 560,616 Canton, new warehouses in 515 Canton, attack on the city of 163 Canton province, history of 309 Cape Montague, its position 424 Capture of Chinkiang fú 346,460 Catalogue of officers in Canton 505 Cattle-catching at Quelpaert 358 Censorate, description of the 67 Champollion's Egyptian grammar 337 Changche shan island, its position 411 Chángchau fú, visit to 523 Chángyanghien, islands on coast 479 Chapel island, its situation. 121,401 Chápú city, its position 426 Chápú, attack on and capture of. 248 Character of the Chinese 136 Charter of colony of Hongkong 380 Chau Tientsiòh, a cruel officer 328 Chauchat island in Amoy harbor 402 Cháuchau fú, divisions of 319 Chesapeake burned by English 360 Chihseu, or Yi sù near Amoy 403 Chikhoè island, its position 417 Chili, drought and floods in 277 Chimmo bay, its position 405 China, "the great unknown" 6 Chinese Tartary, notices of 237 Chinese and English dictionary. 496 Chinese officers, notices of 398 Chinese character and customs 135 Chinese empire, condition of 1 Chinese spoken language 582 Chinese dandy, sketch of a 357 Chinhái passage to Chápú 425 Chiòhè, a town near Amoy 524 Chinkiang fú, capture of 346,464 Cholera in Amoy 447 Cholera in China 485 </p>
--	--

- Christian instrumentality..... 211
 Christian knowledge, effects of.. 7
 Chuh seu I. near Taichow group. 419
 Churches in Hongkong..... 440,613
 Chusan Arch., sailing directions. 422
 Cliff island, or Leao-seao..... 421
 Co-hong to be abolished..... 35
 Coast of China, sailing directions 401
 Cochinchina, Frenchmen in... 537
 Collinson's survey of Amoy.. 121,401
 Colonial Office, notice of the.... 66
 Commercial treaty proclaimed... 391
 Commercial houses, list of..... 17
 Commission, the Great, noticed.. 210
 Consul at Canton..... 392
 Consuls to be appointed..... 35
 Consuls at Shánghái and Amoy. 560
 Consuls, the names of foreign... 18
 Consular fees published..... 393
 Constellation, U. S. A. frigate sails 224
 Constellation, U. S. A. frigate.. 279
 Coptic tongue, features of the.. 338
 Correspondence, local..... 33,94
 Councils of the emperor..... 60
 Council, the Inner..... 28
 Council, the General..... 30
 Courts at Hongkong, rules for... 384
 Cruelty of officers..... 616
 Cushing appointed commissioner 503
 Custom-house register..... 144

 DEAN, biography of Mrs..... 207
 Degradation of officers..... 276
 Dispatches of admiral Parker... 464
 Dispatches of general Gough 371,469
 Dodd's island or Paking..... 405
 Dollars, rate of exchange for... 397
 Du Halde's geog. descriptions.. 89
 Dunn's Chinese collection.... 561
 Duties how supplied, deficiency in 632
 Duties on merchandise.. 99
 Dyaks, notices of their character. 176
 Dyer's death..... 553

 EARTHQUAKES in Tartary..... 239
 Eastern Globe, a paper..... 336
 Ecclesiastics in Tibet..... 26
 Eelchi, notices of the town.... 237
 Egyptian grammar..... 337
 Elephant island in Chusan Arch. 354
 Emperor, family of the..... 23
 Encyclopedia of Chinese language 300
 English alphabet, confusion in.. 589
 English prisoners delivered up.. 345
 English in China..... 8
 Enterprise, loss of colonial lorchá, 56
 Essay, Dr. Harris' prize..... 210
 Exports to England from China.. 517

 FACTORIES partly burned..... 560
 Families to reside at Amoy, &c.. 35
 Fatshán river examined..... 494
 Fire in suburbs of Canton... 560,616
 Flogging with the bamboo..... 246
 Foreign vessels in Shantung.... 613
 Formosa, massacre on..... 103
 Formosa reprimanded officers in 334
 Formosan massacre, memorial on 501
 French consulate in China..... 400
 French miss. in Cochinchina.... 537
 Fuchau fú, its position..... 411
 Fuhýáu shan island described... 413
 Fukien, infanticide in..... 540

 GENERAL regulations for trade... 397
 Gold annually obtained in Sambas 175
 Gough's reply to Ilipú..... 345
 Gough's dispatches from Wúsung 341
 Gough's letter to marq. Tweeddale 475
 Gough's dispatches from Nanking 469
 Gestural language described... 584
 Governor of Hongkong appointed 379
 Government at Peking..... 20
 Government, the general..... 28
 Grand Canal, notices of..... 277
 Grammaire Egyptienne..... 337
 Grainger, capt., of Indian Oak.. 78
 Greek church, character of the.. 143
 Gribble, consular notice from... 631
 Gúmmí, notices of..... 236

 HAETAN peak, its position..... 407
 Háifáng, a marine magistrate... 269
 Háifung, city of, its position... 481
 Háinán, towns in..... 324
 Harpoon of Chinese described... 609
 Harris, Great Commission by... 210
 Head, mode of compressing the. 492
 Heroine, ship at Turon bay,... 537
 Hiángshán hien, islands of.... 483
 Hienling goes to Hongkong.... 274
 Hienling visits Macao..... 330
 Hishan group, its position..... 419
 Hong debts, liquidation of.. 273,447
 Hong debts, instalments paid 336,616
 Hong debts, nature of..... 515
 Hong merchants, bankrupt.... 101
 Hongkong, justices of peace at 46,382
 Hongkong, officers of,..... 383
 Hongkong described by Chinese 362
 Hongkong, shipping entered at.. 368
 Hongkong, sickness and deaths.. 610

- Hongkong, affairs at. 280
 Hongkong, prisons and prisoners 534
 Hongkong I. its position and shape 435
 Hongkong, places in the island. . 435
 Hongkong, churches in. 440
 Hongkong taken possession of. . 492
 Hongkong, charter of colony of. . 380
 Hongkong, commission appoint-
 ing governor. 381
 Hongkong, legislative council at. 445
 Hostile feelings of the Chinese. . 279
 Howqua's death. 500
 Humiliation of this government. . 4
 Hwáng Antung at Hongkong. . 274
 Hwáng Antung, judge at Canton 333
 Hwuichau fú, divisions of. 317
 Hwui Tien, notice of the. 57
 Hwuilái hien, islands near. 480

 Ílí, notices of. 236
 Pliáng, governor-gen. of Fukien. 333
 Pliáng's memorial on Formosa. . 501
 Pliú's letter to general Gough. . 345
 Pliú, death of, at Canton. 166,329
 Pliú arrives at Canton, &c. 55
 Imperial family, list of the. 23
 Imports into Canton. 516
 Indemnity for losses. 224
 Indian Oak, loss of the. 78
 Infanticide in Fukien. 540
 Islands on coast of Canton. 477

JAPANESE, shipwrecked. 56,109
 Jehángier Khojeh's rebellion. . . 240
 Jesus, how written in Malay. . . . 449
 Jones' Siamese grammar. 281
 Juggler, feat of a. 565
 Justices of peace at Hongkong. . 382

KASHGAR, notices of. 235
 Kaulung opposite Hongkong. . . . 435
 Kháns, or hán, rulers. 26
 Khoten, notices of. 236,233
 Kindred, the imperial. 59
 Kingqua's debts, interest on. . . . 615
 Kirrea, notices of. 237
 Kishen's political life. 331
 Kiyíng appointed imperial com. . . 224
 Kiyíng's proclamation. 443
 Kiyíng, dispatches from. 55
 Kiyíng appointed commissioner. . 332
 Kiyíng's departure from Canton. . 632
 Kiyíng's remarks on Eng. vessels 559
 Kiyíng's interview at Hongkong. . 335
 Kouché, notices of. 233
 Kúláng sú, the situation of. 126
 Kúláng sú, notice of. 265
 Kúláng sú, harbor off. 403
 Kungning, notices of the hero. . . 126
 Kwángchau fú, divisions of. . . . 312
 Kwángtung Tung-chí noticed. . . . 309
 Kwángtung, topography of. 88
 Kwángtung, list of officers in. . . . 505
 Kweishen hien, islands near. . . . 482

LADIES' visit to Chinese. 359
 Lamyit islands, their position. . . 406
 Land at Hongkong, notice for. . . 445
 Langdon's Ten Thousand Things 561
 Langrenée appointed commiss. . . 503
 Language, kinds of. 583
 Language, features of Siamese. . . 283
 Lay appointed consul at Canton. . 392
 Lay's remarks on the Chinese. . . 135
 Lay's notice of Callery's work. . . 253
 Laymen bearing titles. 26
 Le Fevre, friend of Xavier. 259
 Leeo-Loo bay near Quemoy. 404
 Legislative council appointed. . . 445
 Lewchew, notices of. 78
 Lewchewan mission at Peking. . . 331
 Lewchewans in Chekiáng. 278
 Liáng Páucháng, fúyuen of Canton 333
 Lieut.-governor of Canton. 328
 Lin Tsesü, genealogy of. 507
 Linguists' demands. 500
 Lopp, notices of. 236
 Lotteries, proclamation against. . 334
 Lufung hien, islands near. 480

MACAO, disturbances in. 555
 Macao, new governor of. 553
 Macgowan's address on tempera. . 205
 Mantchous, eight generations of. . 22
 Map of Canton province. 309
 Mátsú pò, a divinity. 525
 Matsoo shan island, its position. . 411
 Mechanism of language. 587
 Medhurst's Chinese and English
 Dictionary. 496
 Medhurst on name of Jesus. 449
 Medical Missionary Soc. hospital 441
 Medical college at Peking. 67
 Medical Missionary Soc. report. . . 188
 Meiling pass, coolies at the. 331
 Memory of the righteous. 456
 Military forces, H. B. M.'s. 18
 Military resources developed. 3
 Milne on cholera in China. 485
 Min, entrance to river. 409
 Mingan, a town on the Min river 410
 Missions, benefits of Christian. . . 211



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CHINESE REPOSITORY.

 VOL. XII.—SEPTEMBER, 1843.—No. 9.

ART. I. *Remarks on the name of Jesus, as expressed in Malay; addressed to the editor of the Chinese Repository, in 1839.* By the Rev. W. H. MEDHURST, Batavia.

DEAR SIR,—You will perhaps be surprised to hear, that in the present day, after Christian missions have been established in the Malayan Archipelago for centuries, a discussion should still arise as to the name by which our blessed Savior ought to be designated in the native language. The Portuguese were the first to introduce the Catholic faith into these islands, and in the books published by them in the 16th century, we find *Jesus Christus* invariably employed. The Dutch followed them in these efforts, and in the 17th century published several works for the use of the Malayan Christians, in which they imitated the Portuguese, in the appellation given to our Lord. In a Malayan New Testament, printed at Oxford, in 1671, at the expense of the eminent Robert Boyle, the same words are employed: the style of the work, however, is very inferior, and differs considerably from that now in use among the Malays. In the beginning of the 18th century, the Dutch clergy of Batavia labored for the improvement of the Malayan version of the Scriptures, and more than a hundred years ago published their celebrated translation of the Old and New Testament into the so-called High Malay, which has been in use throughout Netherlands India ever since. This last named translation contains a number of Arabic words; and in this edition, for the first time we meet with the words *Isá el-Mesch*, used to denote Jesus the Messiah. This designation, having been since

employed in all the catechisms and formularies of the Dutch church, has become generally known, and is now adopted by the Amboynese Christians, the clergy of Batavia, and all the English and American missionaries stationed in the Archipelago. One esteemed brother, however, for many years resident in Samarang, scrupled to adopt the term, on the ground that it was of Mohammedan origin, affirming that the Mohammedans had perverted notions of the Savior, and when they used the words *Isá el-Mesch*, thought not of the Son of God, and the Savior of mankind, but of a creature of their own imagination, who was inferior to Mohammed, and superseded by him. He therefore preferred for some time, the use of the Hebrew word *Joshua*, or as it is expressed in Javanese, *Yoshuo*. He has, however, since adopted the Greek word *Jesus*.

In Surabaya, there is a society of well meaning and zealous Christians, who have very frequent meetings for religious worship, and who contribute gladly of their little store to diffuse Christian knowledge through the medium of the Malayan and Javanese languages. These good people have resolved to use the words *Jesus Christus* in all their oral and written communications on the subject of Christianity; declaring that there is no other name given under heaven, whereby men can be saved but the name of *Jesus*, and that they cannot safely trust their souls in the hands of *Isá*. They have printed an edition of the New Testament, and many tracts in the native languages, in which *Jesus* is used throughout; to print these publications they have paid large sums of money, while they refuse books and tracts, containing the word *Isá* in them as a gift. Now as this seemed to be a matter of feeling with these simple hearted people, and as pleasing emotions are generally connected with the name of *Jesus* in the breast of most Christians,* I did not think it worth while to disturb their prejudices, and therefore in all communications with the Surabaya society, and works printed for them, I used the name *Jesus*.

At length, however, I thought it best to investigate the subject, and see on which side truth really lay: that if my views were right, I might mildly but firmly press them on the attention of others; and, if wrong, relinquish them. I give you now the result of my researches.

* Witness the beautiful and well known hymn :
 How sweet the name of Jesus sounds,
 In a believer's ear ;
 It soothes his sorrows, heals his wounds,
 And drives away his fear.

The name of our Savior, it is well known, is of Hebrew origin, and is synonymous with Joshua. The name of the son of Nun was originally *הושע* *Hoshea*, or *Oshca*, (Num. xiii. 8,) formed from the Hiphil conjugation of the verb *ישע* *yasha*, to save. It was afterwards changed to *יהושע* *Yehoshua*, the 'help of Jehovah,' (Num. xiii. 16), probably from the circumstance of that ancient leader having by the help of the Lord prevailed against Amalek, and being afterwards destined to introduce the children of Israel, by the same mighty aid, into the land of Canaan. This lengthened name was in process of time abbreviated; and after the Babylonish captivity, was contracted into *ישוע* *Yeshua*, which was the appellation given to the son of Jozedech, the high priest at that time; (see Ezra ii. 2; iii. 2; Neh. vii. 2.) who is also called *Yehoshua*, in full, by Haggai (i. 1; and ii. 2.), as well as by Zechariah (iii. 1). The contraction or alteration of Hebrew names, into the compositoin of which the name of Jehovah enters, is very common in the Old Testament Scriptures: hence we find Jehoash contracted to Joash, and Jehoahaz altered to Ahaziah. Therefore we need not be surprized to find the name of Yehoshua contracted to Yeshua, subsequent to the return of the Jews from Babylon.

Sometime after this event, the Old Testament was translated into Greek, by some learned Jews at Alexandria, who made strange alterations in Hebrew names; for instance, Nun they called *Nave*; and Hoshea, *Αυση*; while Jehoshua, Joshua, and Jeshua, whether the sons of Nun, Jozedech, or Sirach, they designated indiscriminately by *Ιησους*, Jesus. For not possessing any letter in the Greek alphabet that would express the sound of the Hebrew *י* *ain*, they were obliged to leave it silent, and thus produced the word *Ιησου*, which was afterwards varied by the nominative and accusative terminations into *Ιησους*, and *Ιησουυ*.

In the Gospel according to Matthew, we are informed that the name *Ιησους*, Jesus, was assigned to the future Deliverer of mankind, by the angel who announced his birth. Basil, Cyril, and others would fain derive this name from *ιαμαι*, to heal, of which the future *ιασομαι* (in the Ionic dialect, *ιησομαι*), and the perfect *ιαμαι* and *ιαται* (read Ionically *ιημαι* and *ιησαι*), would seem to resemble the name of the Savior, who was sent to heal the broken-hearted, and who actually did heal all manner of sickness and all manner of disease among the people. Castalio thought that the word *Ιησους* was composed of the first part of the incommunicable name *יהוה* Jehovah, and *יש* *ish*, a man, with the letter *ש* *shin* interven-

ing, because Jesus was both God and man; but to all these fancies the reason assigned by the angel must be preferred, who said that he should be so called, "because he should save his people from their sins." Having to look therefore for the origin of the name of Jesus, in a word which signifies *to save*, we are constrained to go back to the Hebrew language, and to derive it from the verb יָשָׁע *ya-sha*, to save; a root from which sprang the ancient name of Oshea, a savior, which coupled with the first syllable of the divine designation made Jehoshua, or God the savior. This word having been converted into *Iησους*, by the Septuagint translators, several centuries before the birth of Christ, was the name given to our Savior at his circumcision, was the appellation by which he was known through life, the title that was affixed to the cross (Mat. xxvii. 37), and the character by which he will be recognized at his second coming (Rev. xxii. 26).

That the name of Jesus is synonymous with Joshua, we know from its being twice used in the New Testament to designate the son of Nun, Acts vii. 46, and Heb. iv. 8.

This appellation having been affixed to the Savior, it was not long before it was everywhere spoken against: for the unbelieving Jews soon sought to corrupt this name, which is above every name, in order that they might obscure his glory, and mislead those who humbly sought him. In the Jerusalem and Babylonish Talmuds, composed according to the unanimous testimony of the Jews about the close of the 2d century, we find the name in question further contracted by leaving out the *y ain*, even when writing in Hebrew, and the Savior is thus denominated יֵשׁוּ *Yesu*. This was done doubtless to prevent the readers of those precious works from recognising, in a word so mutilated, the expected Messiah and Divine Deliverer; while the abandoned Jews frequently appended these formularies to his name whenever quoted, יָמָה שְׁמוֹ וְזַכְרוֹן *yemach shemo wizke-roon*, "let his name and memory perish:" and יֵשׁוּ שָׁקֵר וְתוֹעֵבֵית *Yesu shakar uthuaboth*, "Jesus the liar and the abominable."

But the question now recurs, how came the Malays by the word *Isá*? for it is in conformity with their previous usage, doubtless, that the translators of the Bible into High Malay have adopted that term. The answer immediately suggests itself,—from the Arabs, But where again did the Arabs obtain it? Not certainly from those professors of Christianity, who have sought to diffuse their religion throughout Arabia; for they have invariably used *Yashuo*. Where then could they obtain it, but from the Koran? The fact ap-

pears to be, that Mohammed, in his Koran, is the father of the word *Isá*, and to him it is to be ascribed. The slightest glance at the term as used by him, and the name employed by Christian writers in the Arabic language will convince any candid inquirer that it has undergone an alteration. For the original term in Hebrew *ישע* *yasha*, to save, has the *י ain* at the end of the word, and all derivatives from the same root are constructed on this principle; but in the *Isá* of the Koran, we find the order of the letters reversed, and the *ain* is placed at the beginning instead of the end of the word. Now in all the alterations which names undergo from one eastern language to another, we invariably find that the consonants retain their places, while the vowels only are changed. Here then is unfair play, and it would be worth while endeavoring to ascertain the reason or origin of the alteration. On turning over with this view an old work of Maracci, on the Alcoran, I met with the following passage, which I transcribe for the use of your readers.

“The Alcoran calls our Savior erroneously *Isá*, for *Yesu*; the letters of his name being transposed, and preposterously associated, contrary to every rule observed, by both sacred and profane writers. In this matter, the wicked Jews were the instructors of Mohammed, and the devil of the Jews. For Mohammed and his followers have written this most sacred name *Isá*, which is the same as *Esau*; the final *wau* being changed into *ya*, as is common with the Arabs as well as with Hebrews. Thus they have changed *Jesus* into *Esau*, whose wicked spirit the villainous Jews pretended had passed into the body of *Jesus*: the Hebrew name *עשׂו* *Esau*, having been commuted for that of *ישׂע* *Yesu*.”

Now without pretending to decide, as Maracci does, on the original author of this change, it is evident that by the transposition of the *י ain*, from the end to the beginning of the word, some color at least is given for the charge of confounding the name of our blessed Lord with him who sold his birthright. However that may be, it can by no means be proved that *Isá* expresses the name of the Deliverer of mankind, for even taking the Arabic language for our guide, from which the word is assumed to be derived, we can discover no word in that tongue, which beginning with *ain*, and followed by *sin*, can by any violence bear the signification of *save*. If we fall back on the Hebrew language, we find the word *עשׂו* *aisu*, tantamount to *Isá*, signifying *hairy*; but nothing beginning with *י ain* and followed by *שׁ sin*, expressive of the idea of saving.

The practice of the Arabian Christians is decidedly in favor of

the use of *Yesu*. In a confession of faith, drawn up in the Arabic and Latin languages, for the use of the oriental Christians, in the 17th century, as also in an old translation of the gospel into Arabic dated 1616, and in every edition of the Arabic Bible published by the British and Foreign Bible Society, the word *Yesu* is invariably used; while the Syriac and Ethiopic versions employ a similar form of expression.

The question now recurs, which of the two forms ought to be employed in Christian writings in the Malayan language. Those who think that names are of little value, and that in writing for a strange people, we should adopt such forms of nomenclature as the genius of their language presents, would probably argue for the retention of *Isa*; particularly when it is the name by which the prophet of Nazareth, and the son of Mary is known among the Mahommedans, whom we seek to convert, and rendered familiar by long use to the large class of native Christians whom we wish to edify. Such would also add, most probably, that the use of any other form would not be understood, and would perplex and confound rather than convince and confirm. To all this it may be replied that, however, other names may be held in light estimation, the name in question is one at which every knee must bow, of things in heaven and things on earth; that it was given with an express design, by the supernatural messenger who announced it; that a definite idea was attached to it, the meaning of which must be sought in the Hebrew tongue. That the Hebrew and Arabic are cognate languages, and that a word is capable of being expressed in the one, in a similar way to which it appears in the other. That there is every reason to believe, that the Jews wickedly altered the name of Jesus, with the view of obscuring his origin, and misleading his followers. That the Mohammedans have probably imitated them in this, as appears from the unwarranted change in the position of the *y ain*. That the name of *Isá*, though familiar to the Mohammedans, by no means calls up to their recollection the proper character and real dignity of the Son of God, but suggests a phantom of their own imagination, who was not originally in the form of God, and who did not humble himself to the death of the cross. That after all, the person and work of Jesus must be made known of them by description, and that description can be as well attached to the word *Yesu*, as *Isá*, and will soon become as familiar to them as their own favorite term; while they can be told, that we have resorted to the use of the word *Yesu*, because they had corrupted it into

Isá. As it regards the native Christians, the matter can be very easily arranged, as most of them are aware that the Savior is called Jesus in European books, and having received their knowledge of Christianity from this source, they would not object to adopt the right name for the Redeemer; particularly when told that it is in conformity with the original languages.

After all, whatever displeasure it may give to our opponents, or whatever difficulty it may occasion to our friends, our plain and simple duty is to follow truth, let the consequences be what they may.

The word *el-Meseh* may safely be retained, as being of Hebrew origin, and common alike to that and the Arabic language; while it suits the genius of the Malay, into which a number of Arabic words are already introduced. I would suggest, therefore, whether in our future publications in the Malayan tongue, we had not better use the words *Yesu el-Meseh*, as the most suitable, both in a philological and theological point of view, conducive to the edification of Christians, and most likely to tend to the conviction of the Moham-medans themselves.

The characters adopted in the Chinese language to express the name of Jesus answer the end in view; as, however pronounced by the inhabitants of different provinces, *Yésú*, *Yásó*, or *Yész'*, they still bear a close affinity to the original sound. One improvement, however, suggests itself to my mind, viz. the employment of the character sounded 爺 *Yé*, which is a common term of respect and veneration, and which already forms part of the sacred name of Jehovah, as written by Christian missionaries in Chinese. No word could be more appropriate than 蘇 *Soo*, which means to resuscitate, to revive. Hoping that this communication may elicit some further thoughts on this deeply interesting subject,

I remain, &c.

W. H. M.

Note. We received this paper soon after it was written. The subject has recently attracted a good deal of notice in India, in consequence of a minute of the Calcutta Bible Society, published in the Calcutta Christian Observer for Feb. 1843, stating their reasons for adopting the name *Yashuo* instead of *Isa*, to express the name Jesus, in all the translations into Urdú which should be published by the Society. The force of their arguments in favor of the former over the latter term, is contained in the historical fact that *Yashuo* was the name by which the Savior was known among the early Christians of Arabia, and consequently was the name which Mohammed corrupted, and in the etymological meaning of *Yashuo*, which is a Savior. The missionaries in the north of India, who are those principally interested in the discussion as it affects the Urdú translations, have issued a joint circular, stating their reasons of dissent from the decision of the Bible Society, the most important of which

is, "that the term *Isá* already pervades the whole structure of Mohammedan and Christian literature [in *Urdú*], and cannot be eradicated." The people would be puzzled by the change, and led to suppose that two persons were meant. The term *Isá* or *Isawí* used to denote Christians would also have to be changed.

ART. II. *The memory of the righteous.*

A funeral sermon preached on the 10th of Sept., 1843, on the occasion of the death of the hon. J. Robt. Morrison, member of the legislative council of Hongkong, and Chinese secretary to H. M.'s government in China. By the Rev. S. R. BROWN, Tutor in the school of the Morrison Education Society at Victoria, Hongkong.

Psalm 112: 6. "The righteous shall be in everlasting remembrance.

I have been requested to address you this morning in reference to the recent death of the hon. J. Robert Morrison. To me personally, it is an occasion of melancholy interest, inasmuch as by this event, I have been bereft of a brother indeed. Perhaps the intimacy that subsisted between the deceased and myself, and being with him in his last illness, may have been regarded as fitting me for this sad office. It is certainly a pleasure to recall to mind the many excellencies of our departed friend, and I wish I were better able to do justice to his memory, and give utterance to the sentiments of affection and esteem that you all entertained for him. Let me remark at the outset that I do not come here to-day to eulogize the dead, but rather, if possible, to lead my hearers to recognize the Source whence he derived his good qualities, and to ascribe grace and glory to it. He had become so interlinked with the society in which we live, that his removal has produced a silent vacancy among us, which it seems almost impossible to fill again. But the remembrance of his virtues, the truly Christian life he led, and the composure with which he approached his end, have disarmed this death of the sting that might otherwise have been felt by his survivors. We are now in a favorable position to attest the truth of the words of Solomon, "the memory of the just is blessed, but the name of the wicked shall rot." The inspired author does not mean to imply that evil is less lasting than good. It is no more true that he who "is unjust" at his death, shall "be unjust still," than it is that the

effects of this character and the acts that produced it, shall be perpetuated. All our actions leave an eternal influence behind them. We can never be so situated in human society as to exert no influence, and receive none from others. As in the great firmament above us, "One star differeth from another star in glory," yet all sustain a nicely balanced relation to each other, and their orbits are fixed by the adjustment of their mutual influences; so in society here below, each man contributes to the formation of his neighbor's character, and so to the determination of his destiny. It marks the *dignity* of a man that he is intrusted with such a power; but, then, it makes it a solemn thing *to be a man*. Can any one be aware that he is always either improving or injuring himself or those about him, and not feel that a thought, a word, a look, leaves an indelible trace somewhere,—and that though his life may be short, yet at the end of it there will be an astonishing aggregate of results, an amazing amount of work will have been done? The last day will settle the question as to its nature, and then will follow the train of consequences, never-ending—ever-increasing. Evil having once emanated from a mind will be deathless. Sin will have its life as well as holiness,—but they will be alike only in this. "The righteous shall be in everlasting remembrance,"—cherished in the hearts of the living, and having "their names written in the Lamb's book of life." "But the name of the wicked shall rot," for ever sending forth its noxious exhalations, and never entered in the book of remembrance that is kept before God.

There is a something in the life of a good man, that fastens its impress upon the minds of his survivors, and secures its own perpetuity. Egyptian art could preserve the ghastly semblance of a human body, but it could never immortalize a name. Goodness, however, needs no embalming, for it never dies. It has in itself the principle of life, indestructible as God, from whom it comes. The truth is, we remember what we love, and what we fear or hate, or are indifferent about, we forget as soon as it is removed out of our way. He, therefore, who covets a posthumous good fame, must see to it, that he secures the affections of those who know him, while he lives. The object he desires can be attained in no other way. To a certain extent, this may be done, by the habitual exhibition of those amiable natural qualities, which make a man esteemed as a father, brother, friend, or in general, as a good member of society, whatever may be his position in it. Thus there have been many kind, courteous, and benevolent men, who, though they were never

counted among the people of God, have been justly lamented at their death as losses. But, after all, these are not the men whose names are enshrined in the hearts of generations after them. They wanted the basis of moral excellence, which is more appreciated, and more demanded, the older the world grows. The best natural character needs the renovation, temper, and finish true piety alone can give it. It needs the religion of Christ to make it most lovely. This is "the pearl of great price," that beautifies the soul. "Pure and undefiled religion before God," is not the unseemly thing, that it often appears to be to our perverted sight, nor that it sometimes seems to be as exhibited in the lives of its professors. To see what Christian religion is in its true light and proportions, look at its portraiture in the Scriptures of the New Testament—the memoirs of Christ and his apostles. Surely there is an order of character that for every excellence, for all admirable qualities has never been, and cannot be surpassed. Go look at the Son of Man, and behold the only mind, the only heart, that ever was on earth perfectly at one with God. This is the secret of that incomparable loveliness, that shone in all his life and actions. I refer of course to his human nature, for we are not required to become divine. It was his human body and soul completely harmonizing with the Godhead to which it was united, that men saw, and that was set before us for imitation. Here we see the harmonious blending of greatness with humility, noble elevation of spirit with unequalled meekness,—sublimity with simplicity,—artlessness with sagacity,—conscious dignity with the utmost condescension—but more than all a good will, a *love* to even the most malicious enemies. *The love of Christ passeth knowledge,*

Greater love hath no *man* than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends,—but the love of Christ overleaped the high barrier of hatred, to rescue *enemies* from destruction. This is the brightest beam of the Savior's glory, and the redeemed in heaven chant their eternal hallelujahs of *love* for LOVE.

If then it be necessary to be *good* in order to be beloved, and thus to leave a name that shall live after we are dead, we had better seat ourselves at the feet of Jesus and learn of him. The school of Christ furnishes instructions and training in everything that gives beauty to moral character. There we may learn "whatsoever things are true,—whatsoever things are honest,—whatsoever things are pure,—whatsoever things are just,—whatsoever things are lovely,—whatsoever things are of good report,—in short, if there be *any virtue*" it may be learned there. There the formation of the best cha-

racters has been effected, such as mankind have laid claim to, as their kindred and benefactors, and the savor of whose names has diffused itself through the world. It may not have been obvious to all, or even many of their cotemporaries, that these men were disciples of Christ, and owed their superiority to the agency of his spirit, for modesty, reserve, or diffidence may have concealed it from public observation. But they who were admitted to that intimacy with them, where heart meets heart, must have known it, and the private records of their lives have proved it. There is reason to believe this was the case with some who knew and loved the man whose early death we are now called to mourn. They saw uncommon excellencies of character in him, but did not suspect perhaps that he studied under a Divine master. Had they been admitted to the secret scenes of his spiritual history, they would have discovered whence he derived the temper and tone of character that distinguished, and fitted him for the sphere he filled. It was, where I have already intimated, *in the closet and from the Bible*. Thus did he gird himself for the labor and bustle of life.

It will be expected of me, I presume, that I should furnish an outline of Mr. Morrison's life, though I cannot think it necessary, on the present occasion, to give more than a mere outline, embracing the principal events in his history, reserving a brief description of some points in his character, and the reflections arising upon them to the last.

John Robert Morrison was the second son and third child* of the late Reverend Robert Morrison, D. D., the compiler of the Chinese Dictionary, and translator of the greater part of the Sacred Scriptures into Chinese. He was born at Macao on the 17th April, 1814, and with his mother and sister elder than himself, embarked for England on the 21st of January in the following year. On the 23d of August, 1820, he returned with them to Macao; but in less than two years, having meantime been bereft of his mother by death, he was sent to England to receive his education. During the four succeeding years, his time was spent in receiving elementary instruction, in the first instance, at the academy of the Rev. J. Clunie, LL. D., at Manchester, and subsequently at the Mill Hill Grammar-school, Halloway. His father having been on a visit of two years to his native country, reëmbarked for China with his family, on the 1st of May, 1826, taking with him our deceased friend, who had then attained the age of eleven years. From that date his attention

* An infant son James having died in August, 1811

was chiefly directed to the study of the Chinese language, to cultivate which, after a short stay under the paternal roof at Macao, he was sent to the Anglo-Chinese college at Malacca. In two or three years he rejoined his father at Canton, and continued his studies under his immediate direction. It was shortly after this that he was employed as interpreter, first to the British merchants in China, and then temporarily to the mission of the United States' government to Cochinchina. On his return to Canton, from this expedition, he resumed his duties to the merchants, and at the same time was engaged in aiding his laborious father, and was gradually introduced to the friendship and confidence of the foreign community.

In the autumn of the year 1834, Mr. Morrison, after the death of his father, was appointed his successor, as Chinese secretary and interpreter to the superintendents of British trade in China. During the five succeeding years, he resided chiefly at Canton in comparative quiet, improving his mind by reading and study, active in every philanthropic effort, and by extensive research in Chinese literature, customs, and laws, aided by much practice in official correspondence with the Chinese government, and qualifying himself for what probably he did not foresee, but for a very prominent part in the scene of difficulty and conflict that has ensued. This, it is well known, opened in March of the year 1839. I need not recount the events of the period that elapsed between that time and the end of his life. Suffice it to say, that from the beginning to the close of it, he occupied the highly responsible post in the service of his country, for which he had been so admirably fitted. At that post he was indefatigable in his labors, and seldom at rest, for the space of four years and a half.—Much of the time burdened with the duties of two offices, either of which was certainly enough for one man, but which he consented to bear conjointly, from no mercenary motives,—conducting the diplomatic correspondence with the Chinese commissioners, where much depended on the form and dress he gave it,—on land, and at sea, in three successive expeditions along the eastern coast of China,—interpreting for his superiors in their interviews with the high officers of the Chinese court,—in frequent conferences, where his sound views and suggestions were sought,—almost always in public, and seldom able to withdraw into retirement,—in war, faithful to the interest of his own country, and yet by his habitual regard for the real welfare of the enemy's, securing the esteem and confidence of high and low among them.—he toiled with extraordinary energy, diligence, and efficiency, until, having seen the desire

of his heart accomplished, and peace, which he ever loved, restored upon an honorable basis,—having finished the work, which he of all men was probably most competent to do, he departed this life at Macao, after a nine days' illness, on the *twenty-ninth of August* last,—the first anniversary of the signing of the treaty at Nanking, between England and China.

It is easy to draw such a sketch of a man's life, where only dates and leading facts are embraced; but it is a more difficult and delicate task to produce a faithful picture of his mind and heart.

A picture I shall not attempt, and I pray that I may be kept from saying either too much or too little, while I hastily and briefly remind my auditors, (most of whom knew him,) of some points in the character of our deceased friend without presuming to go into many details, and perhaps with little order. The life and death of every good man affords useful lessons to his survivors, and my aim and inclination, in this instance, is, to let them make their own appeal, feeling that "he being dead, yet speaketh."

Mr. Morrison possessed great maturity of mind, for one of his years. I am informed by those who knew him in boyhood, that this amounted almost to precocity; so that it was remarked that he had the body of a child, and the mind of a man. It must have been so, or he would not have acquired the requisite knowledge of the Chinese language, and other kindred matters, to qualify him for the service he performed in Cochinchina, at an early age—much less to bear alone the office made vacant by his father's death, and which he assumed at the age of twenty. To this early development and growth of mind, he added a remarkable degree of activity, and a facility for turning off work rapidly from his hands in a nicely finished state, and it was by this rare combination of accuracy with dispatch, that he was enabled to do much in a little time. Bustle and confusion too, about him, did not prevent him from concentrating his thoughts upon whatever work he might have in hand: and thus, though he was almost constantly moving from place to place during the last five years of his life, he did more in that period, even with his pen, than he had done, perhaps, in twice the number of years before.

He performed the laborious duties of Chinese secretary to H. B. M. plenipotentiary, and of treasurer to the superintendents of trade, at a time when many millions passed through his hands, with more accuracy than one could have supposed possible; while in the meantime he was steadily gaining the confidence and I may say, affection-

ate regard of those over and around him. At the same time he maintained a very extensive private correspondence, both in and out of China, so much so that his friends have often wondered how he could find time, in the midst of the busy and exciting scenes through which he passed, for so much epistolary writing.

He was, besides, one of the founders, and from the first the recording secretary, of our three local societies, viz., the Medical Missionary Society, the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, and that which bears his father's name, the Morrison Education Society, to all which he devoted time, labor, and money without grudging.

Mr. Morrison possessed a remarkably pure and truth loving mind. This was manifest in the tone of his conversation, in the choice words he employed in the delivery of his sentiments, and his habitual care to speak "the truth, and nothing but the truth." He abhorred deceit and falsehood. This trait of character was observable even in the delirium of the last two days of his life. His well ordered mind even then showed the discipline to which it had been subjected. No improper expression escaped his lips, although he was almost incessantly speaking, and when at some more lucid intervals he spoke of himself and his own religious experience, he was plainly careful not to say too much—while he magnified the Lord his Savior in the choicest terms. He was naturally irritable, having a highly sensitive mind. But as long as he retained his reason, not a word of complaint was heard from him, though he was greatly excited by the raging of a malignant fever. And after he had lost most of his self control, when now and then he began to express dissatisfaction at something, he sometimes checked himself and was silent. About the middle of the last night that he lived, he seemed to be aware of the nearness of his end, and desired to hear the voice of prayer. A friend kneeled at his bedside, in supplication for him. The sufferer was silent to the close of it, when he draw a deep inspiration, indicative of the effort he had been making to attend to it. When asked if he had understood the prayer, he answered, "I understood a part of it,"—with his characteristic truthfulness. Being asked, "If his heart leaned upon the Savior as its trust,"—he replied, with hesitating deliberation, "my heart leans,—my heart leans,—my heart goes in the right direction, but it does not go far enough;" again evidently cautious lest he should speak more strongly than his conscience would justify. I mention these things simply as illustrations of what I have been remarking upon,—*his love of truth*—This was

further observable to those who know him intimately as a Christian, as they were aware of his habit of rigid self-scrutiny, whereby he endeavored to bring his own feelings, principles, and conduct to the test of the great standard of truth and excellence, the *Bible*; nor did he hesitate distinctly and kindly to point out to his friends the faults that he discovered in them,—and with a fidelity and candor that showed his regard for their spiritual welfare to be superior to the fear of giving offense. He was a man of *prayer*. He loved the calm retreat where he might pour out his soul before God. And when this privilege was denied him, as it often was in the latter part of his life, he retired within himself, to hold communion with the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost. He delighted, moreover, to withdraw into the quiet of some Christian family, where prayer was wont to be offered at the household altar.

He was a man of enlarged and consistent benevolence. This I consider his most striking feature. He loved the people of God, of whatever name, “out of a pure heart fervently,” and sought to promote their welfare and usefulness, by all means in his power. I may say more—he loved *all men*, and gave the most substantial proofs of his good will. He aimed not to lay up treasure upon earth. He has frequently remarked, that he did not desire to hoard up money, but preferred rather to distribute it for such purposes as he chose, while he lived. Accordingly every humane and benevolent association have found him its liberal supporter, and the amount of his private benefactions was very great. The needy and persecuted knew at least one heart that would pity, and one hand that would relieve them, while he was in life; and there were numbers among the Chinese who shed tears of unfeigned love and sorrow at his death. There are thousands too of this people that never perhaps had been his beneficiaries, whose countenances have changed at the news of his decease, and who have exclaimed ‘Alas! we have lost our best friend!’

Nor they alone—for he rendered many important services to those who needed not this world’s goods. His pen, his influence, his counsel, were ever ready to be employed in aid of others. Hence it is that the foreign community in China mourns for him, as at the grave of a brother. But how came he to have this place in the affections of men? I answer again, that all who hear me, may mark and remember it. He drank at the fountain of that “wisdom that is first pure, then peaceable, gentle, and easy to be intreated, full of mercy and good fruits, without partiality, and without hypocrisy.”

I do not regard the words of a dying man as the best evidence respecting his spiritual state, for there are too many circumstances attending a death-bed, of an adverse nature, to admit of it. It is to the life that we must look, and by that we must judge. This is the test to which our blessed Savior bids us bring the characters of men. "By their fruits ye shall know them." Thus we judge our departed brother to have been a child of God, and prepared to die. And, now, we lament not for his loss, for a voice from heaven proclaims "blessed are the dead, who die in the Lord;" but we mourn for his family's, for our own, for China's, for the world's. He has gone to his rest, and his works do follow him. Let us then who remain behind, take up such of them as we are capable of performing, where he left them; to make up this loss as far as possible, may we all follow the Savior whom he loved, pursue the same great objects, and at length meet him and each other where all that we shall have done for God, will end in a large reward. O let us live the life of the righteous, that our last end may be like his. Amen.

ART. III. *Capture of Chinkiang fú, and operations before Nanking: dispatches of H. E. vice-admiral sir William Parker, K. C. B., &c., from Chinkiang fú; and of H. E. lieut.-gen. sir Hugh Gough, G. C. B., &c., from Nanking; with general orders of sir Hugh Gough.*

"Dated Cornwallis, off the city of Chinkiang fú, at the south entrance of the Grand Canal in the Yángtsz' kiáng, 26th July, 1842.

"To the secretary of the admiralty, &c., &c.

"Sir,—It is with great satisfaction, that I announce to the lords commissioners of the admiralty the safe arrival of the China expeditionary force off the island of Kinshán, at the entrance of the Grand Canal in the Yángtsz' kiáng, and that the city of Chinkiang fú was taken possession of by her majesty's combined forces, on the 21st instant, after vigorous assaults on three points, and a determined resistance by the Tartar troops, who lined the walls for its defense on every part, comprising a circumference of four miles and a quarter.

"The squadron and transports, amounting altogether to 73 sail, left Wúsung on the 6th instant, ascending this noble river in five divisions, preceded by the surveying vessels, small steamers, sloops, and my flag ship. The intricate part of the channel, delineated in captain Bethune's chart, having been previously buoyed by the surveying officers, the fleet succeeded in reaching the extent of that officer's valuable researches within two days and a half, and every subsequent

difficulty has been most commendably overcome by the unremitting exertions of commanders Kellett and Collinson, assisted by other surveying officers, and the masters of the squadron, supported by the sloops which were sent in advance.

“It was not to be expected, that a distance of 170 miles, in a river of which the dangers in the greater portion were altogether unknown, and with rapid tides, would be navigated without some mishaps; and I believe that every ship in the squadron, as well as many of the transports, have been on shore, but the bottom was everywhere of soft mud, and fortunately no damage resulted. We were favored with fine breezes, and met with comparatively few impediments from shoals, and none (that deserve the term) from any of the Chinese works of defence in our progress to this anchorage. At Fushan and Kiángyin, on the right bank, two batteries of 12 and 7 guns each were erected; but the guns were removed on our approach. At Sheshan however, about five leagues below the intersection of the Grand canal, and where the river narrows considerably for some distance, the surveying vessels were fired at from three batteries mounting 20 guns, which were also discharged ineffectually at the advanced squadron as they arrived off the spot three days afterwards; but they were abandoned on a few guns being opened on them by the *Modeste*, and the whole, together with the barracks and magazines, were completely destroyed by a party of scamen and marines, which were landed for that purpose from the *Cornwallis* and advanced squadron under commander C. Richards of this ship. The fleet was detained some days off Sheshán by scant wind, and at this point we lost the advantage of any run of flood tide, the stream constantly setting down at a rate varying from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles an hour, with a rise and fall of water averaging two feet.

“On the 15th, commander Kellett, in prosecuting his examination of the river with the steamers *Phlegethon* and *Medusa*, was opposed at the entrance of the narrow channel between the island of *Tsiáushan* and a commanding promontory on its south side, by a battery of 12 guns, which were soon silenced by the steam vessels, with much credit to lieuts. McCleverty and Hewitt; and the same afternoon sir H. Gough and myself proceeded with the *Vixen* and *Medusa*, to reconnoitre the approaches to Chinkiang, when we not only found the battery and adjoining village deserted, but passed on without the slightest opposition close to the suburbs of the city and above the island of Kinshan, carrying the whole way an ample depth of water. On the 17th, captain Bouchier was dispatched with the *Blonde*, *Modeste*, *Queen* and *Nemesis*, followed by the *Dido*, *Calliope*, *Childers*, *Plover*, and *Starling*, to blockade the entrances of the Grand canal, and with the aid of the steamers, he gained admirable positions for this object above Kinshan, by which it is estimated that the traffic of not less than 700 junks has been intercepted. A party was also landed from the *Blonde*, and destroyed the guns which had fired at the *Phlegethon* and *Medusa*.

“On the 19th, the *Cornwallis*, towed by the *Vixen*, succeeded in reaching our present anchorage, when the island of Kinshan was immediately taken possession of by a small party of marines, but it is entirely covered with buildings of a religious character, and altogether too insignificant for military occupation. The wind in the course of the day veered to a more favorable point, and I had the satisfaction of being joined the same evening, and on the 20th, by the remainder of the fleet. The *Jupiter*, and several of the transports, however, got aground a few miles below us, which obliged me to detach the large steamers

to their assistance. The Grand canal on the south side of the river runs through the suburbs of Chinkiang, and no time was lost in making the preparatory arrangements for taking possession of that city. It was ascertained that a body of about fifteen hundred Chinese troops were posted in an intrenched camp about a mile and a half to the southward of the town and on the hills beyond. The general therefore made his arrangements for landing the first and third brigades of the army to the westward of the city, opposite the island of Kinshan, and the second brigade at a commanding position to the eastward, within 700 yards of the northeast angle of the walls, and so little was resistance expected against such a combination of force, that it was not deemed necessary to add the seamen and marines from the squadron.

The disembarkation which commenced on the 21st at break of day, was judiciously conducted by commander Richards of the *Cornwallis*, covered by the *Auckland*, the small steam vessels, and armed boats, without opposition. The first brigade under major-general lord Saltoun, as soon as it was formed, moved forward to attack the intrenched camp, which was gallantly carried about 9 o'clock, after a short resistance, the Chinese precipitately retiring over the hills.

Major-gen. Schoedde, with the second brigade, about the same time ascended the heights assigned him on the river side; and after discharging some rockets into the city, and supported by a well directed fire of shot and shells from the *Auckland* steam vessel, he gallantly pushed forward under a smart fire of cannon, ginjalls, and musketry from the walls, and entered that point of the city by escalade about 10 o'clock. Captain Grey of the *Endymion*, accompanied this brigade; captain Bouchier and other naval officers attached themselves to the forces which attacked on the land side; and I had the pleasure of accompanying my gallant friend Sir H. Gough during a great part of the operations of the day. The city gates were all strongly barricaded, and as it was Sir H. Gough's intention to escalade the walls in the direction of the south gate, some guns were advanced on a height to dislodge the troops, with which it was now observed the ramparts were lined, but the canal was found to run close under its walls, which rendered an assault at this point impracticable. It was therefore determined to blow open the west gate with powder bags, and enter the city by the bridge at that point as soon as the third brigade under major-general Bartley (which was the last landed) could assemble.

During these proceedings, the boats of the *Blonde*, in an anxious desire to land the artillery guns as near as possible to the west gate, unfortunately advanced by the canal under the city walls, which were much obscured by buildings, before they were aware of the force to which they became exposed, and thus fell under a very severe fire, by which 16 men out of 24, which formed the crews of the *Blonde's* barge and flat boat, and 2 officers and 8 men of the *Madras* artillery were wounded; and it was only by great presence of mind, that lieutenant Crouch of that ship, after receiving three wounds, succeeded in getting the men from those boats landed in the suburbs on the opposite side, and removed the other boats from a position in which it was impossible to use their guns.

Not a moment was lost in communicating this casualty to the flag ship, when captain Richards, with excellent judgment and promptitude, immediately landed with 200 marines at the entrance of the canal, where he was joined by a detachment of 300 of the 6th *Madras* native infantry, under captain Maclean, of that

corps, and pushed through the suburbs to the city walls, while the whole of the boats of the Cornwallis, with their guns under the command of lieutenant Stoddart, advanced by the canal on his right flank. This little flotilla, having joined the boats of the *Blonde*, took up an excellent position, and opened their fire with good effect, in checking that of the Chinese at the west gate.

“Captain Richards had determined, if possible, to scale the walls, in the hope of forming a junction with general Schoedde’s brigade in the city; and having fortunately discovered a heap of rubbish from which his ladders could reach the parapet (about 30 feet high), he was in the act of rearing them, when commander Watson and Mr. Forster, master, with a boat’s crew and a small escort of marines, joined him from the *Modeste*, which was stationed some miles higher up the river. Lieutenant Baker, of the Madras artillery, commander Watson, captain Richards, and a private marine of the *Modeste* were the first who ascended. The two former were wounded, and the latter killed by the fire from the west gate; in this intrepid achievement, the remainder of the gallant band, including part of the 6th Madras N. I., happily followed without further loss, thus effecting an important lodgment in the outworks of the city, between the outer and inner west gates, when they shortly afterwards communicated with the advance of major-general Schoedde’s brigade.

“About noon the arrangements for forcing the west outer gate being completed, it was most effectually blown in, when the third brigade under major-general Bartley, accompanied by the commander-in-chief of the forces, gallantly rushed in, sweeping all before them. The buildings above the gate in which the Tartar troops had been posted, were at the same time completely enveloped in flames. The Tartars however within the city were still unsubdued, and having collected in a large body, the 18th and 49th regiments, in advancing by the ramparts about half an hour after the explosion of the gate, were suddenly fired upon, and unfortunately sustained a severe loss of officers and men, although their opponents suffered in a tenfold degree.

“The seamen and marines under captain Richards were at this time halted for temporary rest, on another part of the ramparts, but immediately advanced in the direction of the firing, and in passing along a narrow street in the Tarter city, received a volley from a considerable body of those troops, who had posted themselves at a gateway, where they seemed inclined to make a determined stand; but on the advance of our men, and the discharge of a few rockets, they retired, leaving several men dead; and many others, who had the temerity to fire from the houses as our men passed along the streets, shared the same fate. In this movement, I regret to say, that lieutenant Fitzjames, one seaman, and one marine of the Cornwallis, were severely wounded.

“The operations of this day were executed under a burning sun, with the thermometer above 90, and the loss of life in consequence has been serious; in addition to those killed and wounded in action, I have to lament the loss of brevet-major Uniacke, an old and distinguished officer of the Royal Marines, and one private of the *Plover*, who died from the effects of the sun, and I fear the army did not lose less than 16 from the same cause. The movements were so entirely military, that I cannot but express my admiration of the energy and ability with which they were conducted by my gallant colleague the general; and it is with renewed pleasure, that I again report the zeal and gallantry evinced by every officer and

men of the Royal and Indian navy, and Royal Marines under my command, which has been equally manifested in bringing the fleet up this river, as in the subsequent operations on shore in which they have been engaged.

"I inclose a list of the ships present in the Yángtsz' kiáng, of the killed and wounded, and also of the names of the officers of the squadron, who were from circumstances most conspicuously engaged on the 21st. It is unnecessary to speak further on the share which capt. Richards and his companions had in the assaults on the outworks of the city, they will no doubt be properly appreciated by their lordships. Lieut. Tennant, my flag lieutenant, took a prominent part in the attack of the Tartar troops in the city. Lieut. Fitzjames, (severely wounded) and a highly deserving officer, has already distinguished himself on different occasions. Lieut. Stoddart showed excellent judgment and good conduct in command of the flotilla of armed boats. Lieut. Crouch, of the Blonde, I have already noticed; and the steadiness of Messrs. Jenkins and Lyon, midshipmen of that ship, who were in the advanced boats, is spoken of as highly creditable to them. Captains Loch and Napier, R. N., who accompanied the expedition as volunteers, also participated in the active operations of the city.

"The loss of the land force I fear is not less than 19 killed, and 107 wounded in action, 3 missing, and the 16 who died from the effects of the sun. That of the Chinese must be immense, as independently of those who fell in action, incredible numbers of Tartars (in some cases including whole families) have unhappily died by their own hands; their force within the city is supposed to have amounted to three or four thousand. Twenty guns were mounted on the walls, which with numerous ginjalls, matchlocks, and other arms, and a considerable quantity of powder, have all been destroyed. About 50,000 dollars' worth of sycee silver was also found in the treasury, which has been embarked. The troops intended for the operations higher up the river will be reëmbarked as soon as possible; and as the report of the navigation upwards is favorable, I trust the expeditionary forces will soon renew operations at Nanking, if not arrested by overtures for peace from the Chinese government, which may be consistent with the terms intimated by her majesty's government. I have, &c.

(Signed)

WILLIAM PARKER, *vice-admiral*.

"Return of killed and wounded in the squadron under the command of vice-admiral sir William Parker, G. C. B., at the attack on the city of Chinkiang fu, on the 21st July, 1842.

"Cornwallis: Brevet-major James Uniacke, R. M., killed, who died from the effect of the sun and fatigue: lieut. James Fitzjames, badly wounded; 1 seaman, dangerously wounded; 1 private marine, slightly wounded.—Blonde: lieut. Edward Crouch, severely wounded; Mr. Henry T. Lyon, midshipman, slightly wounded; 3 seamen, dangerously wounded; 6 seamen, severely wounded; 5 seamen slightly wounded.—Modeste: 1 private marine, killed; commander R. B. Watson, slightly wounded; 1 private marine, slightly wounded.—Plover: 1 private marine, killed.

GENERAL MEMORANDUM.

"Dated Cornwallis, off Nanking, August 29th, 1842.

"The commander-in-chief has the high gratification of announcing to the squadron and transports under his orders, that the treaty of peace between Great Britain and China has now been happily signed, and the emperor's assent to its provisions being likewise received, the blockade and interruption of the Chinese trade, and communications are to be immediately discontinued within the river, and on any part of the coast of China. The officers are expected to exert them-

selves to prevent the slightest cause of offense or disagreement to or with the natives, with whom it is hoped the most friendly intercourse will be hereafter observed during the continuance of the British forces in this country.

(Signed)

W. PARKER, *vice-admiral*.

"To the respective captains, commanders, and commanding officers of her majesty's ships and vessels, those of the India navy, and to the agents and masters of transports.

OPERATIONS BEFORE NANKING.

Dispatches of H. E. lieut.-gen. sir Hugh Gough.

"British Cantonment before Nanking, August 21st, 1842.

"To the right hon. Lord Stanley, principal secretary of state.

"My Lord,—It has pleased Almighty God to crown her majesty's arms with complete success, and compel the emperor of China to recognize the claims of Great Britain, and by accredited commissioners to enter into a treaty of peace dictated by the long lightly-esteemed foreigner, whose power is henceforth acknowledged.

"The display of our military and naval force in the heart of the country—the interruption of all commercial intercourse by the Grand canal, the fall, within a few hours after our landing, of Chinkiang fú, one of the strongest and from its position one of the most important cities in China, and the investment by a victorious force of the ancient capital of this vast empire, have, under Divine Providence, been the happy means of effecting this great change in the Tartar councils, and are, I have no doubt, destined to produce results of no less importance to the civilized world than to our own country.

"The movement up the Yangtsz' kiáng suggested by the British government, strenuously advocated by the governor-general of India, and which was fortunately undertaken by sir William Parker and myself previous to the receipt of the instructions, has thus led to an earlier adjustment of the differences between England and China, than could probably have been effected by any other line of operation.

"I will not enter into much detail of our movements since my last dispatch of the 25th ultimo. On the 29th, I embarked the force intended to act against Nanking, leaving major-general Schoedde with H. M.'s 55th, and one company of the 98th, the 2d and 6th regiments Madras N. I., and a proportion of artillery and sappers to occupy Chinkiang fú, or rather the heights commanding it and the mouth of the Grand canal. The city had become uninhabitable, from the number of dead bodies in the houses that were occupied by the Tartar troops, near the several gates, and in the whole of the Tartar town. From the decomposed and scattered state of these bodies, it would have been impracticable to bury them without much risk to the health of the troops employed, and without breaking into numerous houses, which might have led to consequences scarcely less objectionable. I regret to say, that notwithstanding every precaution, I have lost several officers and men by cholera.

"From the prevalence of contrary winds, the fleet could not stem the current of the Yangtsz' kiáng, until the morning of the 4th instant, when the transports with lord Saltoun's brigade were enabled to proceed. The honorable

Company's steam frigate *Queen*, having her majesty's plenipotentiary on board, towed up the *Marion*, head-quarters' ship, and on the 5th we anchored off Nanking, the *Cornwallis* having effected the passage on the preceding day. The whole of the ships did not reach the anchorage off this city until the 9th instant.

“Previous to our leaving Chinkiang fú, anxious to avert the calamities consequent upon an assault, and a repetition of the scenes of Tartar self-destruction and universal plunder by a Chinese rabble, which we had witnessed with so much horror at that city, the admiral and myself had forwarded by the secretary of the Tartar general, who fell there, a summons to Niú Kien, viceroy of the Two Kiang provinces, a translation of which I beg to inclose. Your lordship will perceive that we only undertook to spare the city, giving it clearly to be understood that active operations against the government could alone be suspended upon acceptance of the terms so repeatedly announced by her majesty's plenipotentiary, or upon a negotiation by duly authorized persons based upon those terms. After the arrival of the *Cornwallis* on the 4th, the viceroy sent the letters of which I inclose translations, marked 2, 3, 4, to which sir W. Parker returned the answer marked 5. Considering it advisable to place the ransom on the lowest possible scale, we fixed, after consulting her majesty's plenipotentiary, upon 3,000,000 dollars, and upon the 6th made the communication, of which a translation marked No. 6, is annexed. Had these low terms been accepted, the fleet and army would have been disposable for the immediate prosecution of active operations, the army against Síchau and Hángchau, while a portion of the fleet might have proceeded to blockade the Pei ho, and stop the trade in the gulf of Pechele. Yangchau, upon the Grand canal, ten miles north of Chinkiang fú, had already paid half a million, and we had no doubt but that Shánghái would come into our terms, and pay a million, having offered half that sum.

“Finding it unlikely that we should gain our object, unless some strong demonstration were made, and having carefully reconnoitred the river line of defense in one of the small steamers, the admiral and I made our arrangements accordingly for such demonstration and for the assault, should neither our terms be accepted, nor a negotiation commenced, which we had some reason to expect from the announcement of the approach of imperial commissioners. I shall here beg leave to give some particulars of this demonstration, as I conceive that the alarm, to which it gave rise, hastened the event that we most desired.

“It would not be easy to give your lordship a clear description of this vast city, or rather of the vast space inclosed within its walls. I shall therefore only observe that the northern angle reaches to within about 700 paces of the river, and that the western face runs for some miles along the base of wooded heights, rising immediately behind it, and is then continued for a great distance upon low ground, having before it a deep canal, which also extends along the southern face serving as a wet ditch to both. There is a very large suburb on the low ground in front of the west and south faces, and at the southeast angle is the Tartar city, which is a separate fortress, divided from the Chinese town by high walls. The eastern face extends in an irregular line for many miles, running towards the south over a spur of Chung-

shán, a precipitous mountain overlooking the whole country, the base of which commands the rampart. In this face are three gates—the most northerly (the Teshing) is approachable by a paved road running between wooded hills to within 500 paces of the walls, whence it is carried along a cultivated flat; the next (the Taiping) is within a few hundred yards of the base of Chungshán, and that to the south (the Chanyang) enters the Tartar city. There is a long line of unbroken wall between the Teshing gate and the river, hardly approachable from swamps and low paddy land, and the space between the Teshing and Taiping gates is occupied by rather an extensive lake. The neighborhood of these last mentioned gates was very closely and judiciously reconnoitred by lieut.-col. Montgomerie and capt. Pears.

“The reports as to the amount of troops in the city, which is acknowledged to contain a million of inhabitants, have varied exceedingly. I am informed, however, that the fugitives from Chinkiang fú have reached this place, increasing the Tartar garrison to about 6000, including the adults of that nation resident in the city, who are all trained to arms, and perhaps the most formidable opponents, as they fight for their families and their homes. The Chinese regulars amount, I have reason to believe, to about 9000, beside the militia. From the great extent of the walls, said to be twenty miles in circumference, although generally too high to escalate, and from the canals, suburbs, swamps and lake, in most places difficult to approach, it was evident that I could take the city, whenever I pleased by threatening it at such distant points, as to prevent the concentration of a large opposing force, the very difficulties of approach affording the means of detaching small parties with impunity to create diversions, but I was well aware that the stand would be made in the Tartar city. My force consisted of 4500 effective fighting men—most of the Europeans had been with me since the commencement of operations in China, and would, I was well assured, at once place their colors on the walls, whenever I gave the order, while all the new corps eagerly looked for a second opportunity of emulating their brother soldiers. But it was a great object to avoid a repetition of the horrors of Chápú and Chinkiang fú, and sir William Parker and myself were therefore anxious to try the effect of a demonstration.

“Had active measures been called for, the north angle was the only point against which the ships could act, and I determined to approach or threaten the east face in its whole extent and the southeast angle. The Cornwallis, Blonde, and heavy steamers, were accordingly placed in position, the first within 1000 paces of the Ifung gate with her broadside bearing upon a sort of demi-bastion, which it was proposed to breach—the Blonde so as to take the defense of that gate and bastion in flank, and the steamers so as to destroy the parapet of the wall on either side the point to be breached. I instructed major-general Bartley to enter the city at this point with his brigade, consisting of H. M. 18th, 49th and the 14th Madras N. I. amounting to 1800 men, supported by 300 Royal Marines.

“On the 11th and following days, the remainder of the force consisting of Lord Saltoun's brigade, the flank companies of the corps at Chinkiang fú, and the rifle company 36th M. N. I., together with one troop of horse, and three companies of foot artillery, with the whole of the light field train and

sappers, were landed at a village about five miles down a creek, from whence a good paved road leads to the Taiping and Teshing gates. I established the force in and about a large village equally distant from these two gates, and decided upon my line of proceeding, in case we should be driven to active operations—this was to threaten the two flank gates, making the real attack to the right of the Taiping gate, covered by the concentrated fire of the guns from the commanding slope of the Chungshán hills. This point forced, the Tartar city would virtually be taken, as my guns, introduced by the Taiping gate, could immediately be placed upon an eminence, perfectly commanding the inner wall and town at a distance of a few hundred yards, whilst the bulk of my force, by a rapid advance on the Drum Tower in the centre of the Chinese city, might cut off the troops defending the north and east face from the Tartar garrison.

“I have been thus circumstantial, my lord, in regard to my dispositions, in order to show what I could readily have done, ably supported as I am, had not my country’s interest, and I trust my country’s honor, been equally maintained by a mere demonstration. On the 17th, I received the accompanying letter for the suspension of the hostilities from her majesty’s plenipotentiary, who will no doubt, fully report upon the various circumstances and communications that preceded the final happy result. I understand that full powers were sent to the commissioners upon the emperor’s hearing of the fall of Chinkíáng fú, and from their anxiety to pay the first instalment, there can be little apprehension of the emperor’s refusing to ratify a peace, which is called for by the general voice of the country. In the meantime, until the whole of the first instalment shall be paid, nothing shall be relaxed in our state of preparation and precaution.

“To his excellency sir Henry Pottinger, I am much indebted for his friendly readiness to aid me with every information in his power, and for his uniform forbearance from all interference in the slightest degree with military operations and movements. But it is not for me to enlarge upon the able public services of this high functionary. To sir W. Parker, I must be permitted to say, that I cannot too strongly express my sense of obligation. We have worked together for the common cause, and I have ever found him, and the powerful arm over which he presides, desirous to meet my wishes, and prompt and cordial in every conjoint undertaking.

“It is now my pleasing duty to bring to your lordship’s notice those gallant officers and troops, who, throughout the active operations in China, in a warfare new to the British arms, exposed in various instances to temptations of no ordinary kind, assailed by sickness which in some cases left but few effective men in strong corps, and often subjected to great fatigues under a burning sun, have never in any instance met a check—not because their foes were few in number, devoid of courage, or slow to hazard life in personal contact, but because their own science, discipline, and devotion made them irresistible.

“From the officers commanding brigades and corps, as from the general and my personal staff, I have uniformly received the most ready and energetic assistance; and I shall beg hereafter to submit their names, with those of the several officers whom I have, on different occasions,

felt myself called upon to mention. It will be a subject of no ordinary gratification to me in after life, if I am permitted to feel that I have been the happy means of bringing to the notice of my sovereign, conduct so much redounding to the maintenance of the high character of her majesty's arms.

I have, &c.,

H. GOUGH, *lt.-gen., com. expeditionary land force.*

P. S. Aug. 29th. I have the satisfaction to add that I have this day witnessed the signature of the treaty by sir Henry Pottinger on the part of her majesty, and by the commissioners Kíying, Ylípú and Niú Kien on that of the emperor, and that the ratification of peace is no longer doubtful, the emperor's assent to the terms having been previously received, as will be seen by the accompanying copy of a letter from H. M.'s plenipotentiary to the address of sir William Parker and myself with its inclosure. Under these circumstances, the admiral has determined to send off a steamer direct to Bombay, and I take the opportunity to forward this dispatch by my aid-de-camp, captain Whittingham, who has been with me during the late operations, and is well acquainted with my views in regard to China, and whom I beg leave to bring to your lordship's notice.

(Signed)

HUGH GOUGH, *lieut.-general.*

FROM H. E. SIR HENRY POTTINGER.

"To their excellencies vice-admiral sir W. Parker, K. C. B., and lieut.-gen. sir Hugh Gough, G. C. B.

"Dated steam frigate Queen, off Nanking, 29th Aug., 1842.

"Gentlemen,—The treaty of peace having now been happily signed, and the emperor's assent to its provisions having likewise been intimated through an imperial edict, addressed to the high commissioners and governor-general, of which I inclose a translation, I feel anxious to relieve the people from the great distress and inconvenience which the present embargo on this river causes, and should your excellencies concur in these sentiments, I beg that his excellency the admiral will issue the necessary orders, and also send instructions by the steamers under dispatch, to her majesty's ships at Chinhái and Amoy, not to interfere further with the trade of those places.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

H. POTTINGER, *H. M. plenipotentiary.*

FROM H. E. SIR HENRY POTTINGER.

"To their excellencies vice-admiral sir W. Parker, K. C. B., and lieut.-gen. sir Hugh Gough, G. C. B., commander-in-chief.

"Gentlemen,—It affords me great satisfaction to have it in my power to inform you, that my negotiations with the Chinese high officers, who have been appointed by the emperor to treat for peace, have advanced to that stage, that authorizes me to beg that you will consider hostilities suspended. I had hoped to have been able some days earlier to make this communication to your excellencies, but the necessity for carefully translating the already voluminous correspondence which I have had with the Chinese commissioners, as well as for replying in Chinese (translations) to all their memoranda and messages, together with the distance which we are from the city, and which precludes more than one daily communication back and forward, have combined

to unavoidably prolong my proceedings. The treaty is now, however, drafted in English and Chinese, and will this day be sent to the high imperial commissioners. After they have finally acceded to its tenor and forms (which latter are difficult to convey in a Chinese translation), it is to be signed by those high officers and myself, and then dispatched to Peking for the emperor's assent, which it is estimated will be received back here in about twelve or fourteen days from the date of its dispatch, so that we cannot at the soonest reckon on a final reply in less than three weeks from this date.

The high commissioners would be very glad to persuade me to act at once on the provisions of the treaty, by requesting your excellencies to withdraw the ships and troops: but I have distinctly informed them that that cannot be done; and it is almost needless for me to say, that in the (I trust most improbable) event of the emperor declining to confirm the acts of his commissioners, it will then become necessary to renew hostilities with increased vigor.

I have &c.

H. POTTINGER, *H. M.'s plenipotentiary.*

Steam Frigate Queen, off Nanking, 18th August, 1842.

FROM H. E. NIÚ KIEN TO SIR HUGH GOUGH.

"Niú Kien, his imperial majesty's governor-general of the provinces of Kiángnán and Kiángsí, &c., makes this communication.

"On the return of the officers whom he had sent, Kien, Yungan, and Lie-shien, the governor-general learns that the honourable envoy desires to arrange a conference with himself and the late minister, Ílípú. It is with great joy and pleasure that the governor-general has heard it. From this time forward, the feelings and wishes of the two countries will become known each to each, and peace and amity may be for ever established. But the minister Ílípú is now residing at Wrisa [*sic.*], at a distance from Nanking of 500 lí, so that he certainly can never arrive here so quickly as in one or two days.

"The governor-general finds on the bank of the river a temple named Zoinghahaitze [*sic.*], suitable for a conference, and he would arrange to start at about 10 A. M. of the 6th of August, so as to be on the spot about noon. He will not take with him more than from ten to twenty followers, and he would request the honorable plenipotentiary, and the honourable commanders-in-chief, there to meet and confer with him.

"To the high officers commanding the British naval and land forces, sir W. Parker and Sir H. Gough.

"Táukwáng, 22d year, 6th moon, 29th day. (August 5th, 1842).

Extract—(Translation.)

"Niú Kien, viceroy of the Two Kiáng provinces, hereby makes the following distinct communication in reply:—

"I have further received an answer from his Exc. the plenipotentiary, dated the 6th day of the moon (11th August), in which he wishes reparation for the past, and security for the future. I am perfectly acquainted with the circumstances of your affairs, and that people residing at Canton having been exposed to insults and extortions for a series of years, and assuredly the high commissioners, Kíying and Ílípú, will most minutely investigate the matter, and take

measures that in future the people of your honorable nation carry on their commerce to advantage, and not receive injury thereby. Besides sending a reply to his Exc. the plenipotentiary, it is proper that I likewise transmit this to convey the assurances of my sincerity. A most important communication.

“To Parker and Gough, naval and military commanders-in-chief of the great English nation.

“Táukwáng, 22d year, 7th month, 9th day. (14th August, 1842).

GENERAL ORDERS.

The most noble the commander-in-chief has much gratification in publishing to the army, a dispatch received from lieutenant-general sir Hugh Gough, bart., G. C. B., commending in the handsomest manner the services of the body of troops detached from the Madras army, and forming a part of the expeditionary force under the lieutenant-general's command on service in China.

It gives the commander-in-chief of the Madras army the greatest satisfaction, to have this opportunity of adding to its records, the marked approbation of the gallantry, good conduct and patience of its officers and soldiers in dangers and difficulties, as now pronounced by the high authority of the lieutenant-general.

Devotedness to the service, and attachment to their officers, have always marked the character of the Madras sepoys. Their perseverance and gallantry before the enemy have secured for them the confidence of the British European soldiers who fight side by side with them in assaulting a breach, or who support them under fire when exposed to the attacks of the enemy.

It is the mutual confidence that exists between the British soldier and the native sepoy that makes them so formidable in the field of battle.

Under the guidance of Divine Providence, the war with China has been brought to a favorable termination for the interests of Great Britain, and the troops under the able command of lieutenant-general sir Hugh Gough have to boast of the fresh laurels they have added to an army, already covered with honor and distinction.

“Singapore, 1st January, 1843.

“My lord Marquis,—I have the honor to forward for your lordship's information, a return of the Madras troops, late serving on the China expedition, and now about to return to their presidency. Captain Back's company of artillery and the 2d regiment Native Infantry remain, pending the order of the government of India, at China,—the 41st regiment has a wing at Kúlángsí and a wing at Hongkong, and the F. company of Sappers and Miners is divided between the three stations.

2. “I have directed Lt.-colonel Dyce to assume, as senior officer, the charge of Madras troops under the orders of major-general Lord Saltoun who commands in China; and lieut. McVicar, of the 41st regiment, will act, subject to confirmation as staff officer, according to the arrangement made at the outset of the expedition by the Madras government. Sub-assist. commissary general lieut. Elphinstone, remains in charge of the commissariat department at Chusan and of the Madras commissariat in China.

3. “I cannot part with the Madras troops, without expressing to your lord-

ship in council the entire satisfaction which I have derived from their conduct on all occasions in the field and in quarters. The 2d regt. N. I. was with me at Wúsung and Shánghái, and the 2d, 6th, 14th, and flank companies of the 41st at Chinkíáng fú, where it was the good fortune of the two former corps and the 41st companies to be conspicuously engaged.

4. "The rifle company 36th M. N. I. was with me throughout the greater part of the war, and did excellent service at Chusan, Chinláí, Tsz'kí, Chápú and Chinkíáng fú particularly. Captain Simpson was obliged to leave the force at Nanking, after the peace, in consequence of the very serious wound that he received at Chinkíáng fú, when leading his company at the assault.

5. "The 14th, flank companies of the 2d and 6th, 41st, and rifle company 36th, were before Nanking, when the treaty of peace was signed.

6. "The Artillery and Sappers and Miners deserves more particular mention, as they joined me in the Canton river in March 1841, and have borne a gallant part on every occasion where the enemy was in the field, throughout the whole war. In mentioning to the governor-general of India the respective commanding officers, I have specially noticed lieut.-colonel Montgomerie and captain Pears, from whom in their capacities of brigadier of artillery and commanding engineer, I uniformly derived the most zealous and efficient assistance.

7. "I much regret that the 39th regiment and head, quarters 41st regiment—having been unavoidably left, the one at Hongkong and the other at Chusan, for the protection of those stations, did not share in the field service of the other corps. But I am persuaded that they would have done the same gallant service as their comrades, if opportunity had offered, and they were of essential service at their respective posts.

8. "I beg to observe in conclusion, that beside the names of my native A. D. C. subadar-major Comarasawmy, Sirdar Bahadour, of the Sappers and Miners, and Shaik Nuttah of the rifle company of 36th M. N. I. as before reported, I have brought to the notice of the governor-general that of subadar bahadour Mackdoomjee of the gun Lascars B. company 2d battalion artillery.

I have, &c.

(Sd.) "H. GOUGH, Lt.-gen., commanding expeditionary force.

"The most noble the Marquis of Tweeddale, governor of Madras."

—Gentleman's Gazette, March 20th, 1843.

ART. IV. *Errata and additions to the Sailing Directions for Coast of China, by captains Kellet and Collinson, on pages 401-435.*

Page 402 line 3 from top, For S. 79° W., read S. 77° W.

„ 402 „ 7 „ Nanting is also read Lamtia.

„ 407 „ 5 from bottom, For 25° 35' 7, read 25° 53' 7.

„ 408 „ 16 from top, For N W. extreme, read N.W. island.

Page 417 line 6 from top,	For lon. $121^{\circ} 44.2$ E., read $121^{\circ} 42.2$ E.
,, 421 top line, After St. George's island, add or Ching shan.	
,, 423 line 5 from top,	For four rocks, read seven rocks.
,, 431 ,, 4 ,,	For long. $119^{\circ} 25.5$, read $119^{\circ} 29.1$ E.
,, 432 ,, 4 ,,	For long. $119^{\circ} 51.1$, read $119^{\circ} 51.5$ E.
,, 432 ,, 8 ,,	For long. $120^{\circ} 25.7$, read $120^{\circ} 25.8$ E.
,, 423 ,, 9 ,,	For long. $120^{\circ} 14.1$, read $120^{\circ} 14.2$ E.
,, 432 ,, 14 ,,	After the Paps, add 1190 feet high.
,, 432 ,, 15 ,,	For long. $120^{\circ} 22.7$, read $120^{\circ} 22.6$ E.
,, 432 ,, 16 ,,	For summit 1700 feet, read 1684 feet.
,, 434 ,, 2 ,,	After highest part, add 750 feet high.
,, 434 ,, 6 ,,	After highest part, add 671 feet high.
,, 434 ,, 8	After high part of south island, read 320 ft. high.

ART. V. *Topography of the province of Canton: notices of the islands from the borders of Fukien to the frontiers of Cochinchina.*

THESE islands are very numerous, and some of them are large. In former volumes,—vol. V., p. 337, and vol. VI., p. 9,—there have been given sketches of this coast. Some of the islands were then noticed. We now proceed to give a more ample list, with fuller details, naming the islands as they appear in the Kwángtung Tung chí. These maps present an imperfect sketch, without the lines of latitude and longitude. Neither their size nor their position, therefore, can be accurately ascertained. The maps in the Kwángtung Tung chí, taken collectively, are 17 feet in length, and one foot in breadth. Commencing on the east, we will name the principal islands, in the order in which they occur on the map.

1, 2. Nán'au 南澳, commonly called Namoh, is a large island, its length three or four times its breadth. It is situated nearly parallel to the coast opposite to the districts of Jáuping, or 饒平縣 *Jáuping hien*, and Chinghái, or 澄海縣 *Chinghái hien*. In volume VI. the following details were given; "The eastern point of the island is in lat. $23^{\circ} 28'$ N., and long. $116^{\circ} 59' 30''$ E. It is thirteen miles in length, and three in average breadth, and consists of

two high mountains of unequal extent, connected by a low isthmus. The channel between Nán'au and the mainland is about three miles broad, at the narrowest point." On the north side is 南澳城 *Nán'au ching* or the city of Namoh. Near the west extreme are two forts, called upper and lower forts.

Southward from Nán'áu are, 南澎 *Nán-pang*, 三澎 *Sán-pang*, and 七星礁 *Tsesing Tsiáu*: i. e. the Southern Pang, the Three Pang, and the Seven-Star Rocks. There are a few other small islands.

Northward, and close to Namoh, are 鷄籠山 *Kílung shán*, and 羊嶼 *Yáng yü*. These two are about midway between the east and west extremes of Namoh. Northeastward from them there are 臘嶼 *Láh yü*; 流牛 *Liú Niú*; 東虎 *Tung Hú*; and near the main, 青嶼山 *Tsingyü shán*; 西山 *Sí shán*; 信洲 *Sin-chau*; 柏洲 *Pe chau*; 井洲 *Tsing chau*. These last named and several others, are situated near the mouth of a small river called 湯溪 *Yángkí* that comes down from Jáuping. The fortress of Hwángkáng, called 黃岡司 *Hwángkáng sz'*, stands on the east bank of this river, near its mouth. On some maps it is called 黃岡城 *Hwángkáng castle*. A channel between the mainland and *Sí shán* is called 大金門 *Tákin mun*; another between *Sí shán*, and *Sin shán* is called 小金門 *Siáukin mun*. Just off *Sin shán* are three small islands, called 三嶼 *San yü*. A channel between these several islands and the mainland on the west, is called 石狗門 *Shikau mun*. On the mainland hereabouts are two rivulets, the mouth of the westernmost forms the western boundary of the district Jáuping; between these two rivulets is a place called 鹽竈 *Yentsáu*—probably having salt works.

Between the west end of Namoh and the mainland, forming 澄海縣 *Chinghái hien*, or the district of Chinghái, are 五嶼 *Wú yü* or Five islands; 侍郎洲 *Shílang chau*; 大萊蕪 *Tá-lái wú*; 小萊蕪 *Siaulái wú*, and 坭嶼 *Ní yü*.

The coast opposite to these islands, in the district of Chinghái, is intersected by the several branches of the river 韓 *Hán*, which comes down from *Kiáyíng chau* and *Cháuchau* 潮州. The names of the branches, giving them in order, and commencing at the northeast, are 東隴港 *Tunglung kíáng*; 山頭仔港 *Shán tautsái kíáng*; 比港 *Pe kíáng*; 南港 *Nán kíáng*; 新港

Siu kiáng; 鷓汀港 'Auting kiáng; and 溪東 Kítung. The first of these rivers, namely Tunglung, is also called 樟林 Cháng-lin, from 樟林城 Chánglin ching, the town or fortress of Cháng-lin, which stands on the east side of the river, and not far from the borders of Jáuping.

3. Next to the coast of *Chinghái*, there is a narrow point in the district of 揭陽縣 Kieyáng hien, which is washed by the sea. This point of land lies on the east bank of a small stream upon which the city of Kieyáng stands.

4. Proceeding westward, we come next to 潮陽縣 Cháu-yáng hien, or the district of Cháu-yáng. No considerable part of the district consists of islands, of which the following are the principal; 赤礁 Chits-iáu; 赤砧石 Chichin shi; 放鷄山 Fángkí shán; 塗弼澳 Túpi 'au; 雷嶼 Kwei yü; 汎嶼 Sin yü; 青草嶼 Tsingtsáu yü. South from these there is a large island, near the east end of which is a bay called 蓮澳 Lien'au; another bay on the south is called 廣澳 Kwáng'au; on this same island (or what appears the same) there is a military station called 達濠營 Táh-hau ying. Near this, on the same island is another small one, called 招寧司 Cháuning sz'; there are also several forts. North and east of the large island are 鋼蓋嶼 Kwókái yü, 草嶼 Tsáu yü, and 三嶼 Sán yü; directly north of it, and between it and the main is a still larger portion of land. The passage between these two islands is called, on the northwestern side 鹿口門 Lukau mun, and on the southwestern 河渡門 Hótú mun. The distance from this passage to the extreme southwestern bay, called 錢澳 'T sien'au, is 100 li. On this largest and most northern island, we find 海門所 Háimun só, or the fortress of Háimun. On or near the bay called Tsien'au (named above), are two points, one called 龍潭鼻 Lungtán pí, the other 錢澳鼻 Tsien'au pí. The chief city of the district Cháu-yáng, to which all the islands named in this paragraph belong, stands on the mainland over against this large island; on the east of the city is the river which comes down from Kiáying hien; on the southwest of the city is another small river which comes down from Púning hien: the mouth of the first is called 後溪港 Haukí kiáng; that of the second 前溪港 T sienkí kiáng. Just within the entrance of the first, is the island 尋澗山 Tsinhwui shán: just within the entrance of the other is the island called 滄洲 Tsáng chau.

On our large map of this province, the Lungtán pí is represented as a rock, rising above the water south of the large island. And the most southerly point of that island is called 放仔山 Fángtsái shán; and its high peak 蓮花峯 Lienhwá fung. This point marks the eastern bank at the river's mouth. About midway between this point and a bridge 和平橋 Hóping kiáu, is the island Tsáng chau. It was directly opposite the Lienhwá fung, or *Water-lily point*, that the boat of the Madagascar, captain Dicey made the shore, September 21st, 1841. This is the position, we believe, called by foreigners, Breaker point. About half way between this point and Nanh is the cape of Good Hope.

5. The district of Hwuilái, or 惠來縣 *Hwuilái hien*, situated on the coast westward from Cháu-yáng, is without islands. The principal places along this coast are, 靖海所 Tsinghái só, a small walled town; 石澳 Shi'au; 赤澳 Chi'au; 溪東 Kítung; 澳脚 'Aukióh; 神泉司 Shintsuien sz', or the village of the Divine Fountain. Shintsuien is also the name of a river which takes its rise in several streamlets in the district of Hwuilái. A few miles to the westward of Shintsuien, in a small river called 龍江 Lung kiáng, or Dragon's river; off this river are three rocks, the largest of which is called 圭湖壑 Kweihú tun.

6. The district of Lufung, or 陸豐縣 *Lufung hien*, stretches westward from Hwuilái about forty miles. The first prominent point in this district is 蘇公 Súkung, between Lungkiáng and the river on which stands the city of Kiáhtsz' 甲子城 *Kiáhtsz' ching*; off this point are several rocks, on the large map called 六十甲子欄 Lushi kiáh tsz' lán. Next is the bay of Súkung, called 蘇公壩 Súkung 'au. In the outer part of this bay is an island called 東桔 Tungki. Next to this, on the west is a projecting point called 田尾表 Tienwí piáu, and an island off beyond the point named 西桔 Síki. A shallow bay, 淺澳 Tsien'au, comes next; and then a river called 碣石港 Kieshi kiáng. On the west bank of this river is the walled city called 碣石城 *Kieshi ching*, also 碣石衛 *Kieshi wei*. A little to the west from the mouth of the river Kieshi, and not far from the shore, are 鑼鼓石 Lókú shí, or the "Drum rocks." Next is a small river called 烏坎港 Niáu-kán kiáng; on the east bank of this river near its mouth is 湖東 Hútung, with a fort; on the west bank are high rocks; and a few miles from its mouth is the

city of Lufung: Captain Dicey and his party passed through this city. Nearly opposite, but a little westward from the Drum rock, is a place called 金廂 Kinsíang,—on the large maps, 金廂石汛 Kinsíang shí sin, at which place there is a military station.

7. The city of Háifung, or 海豐城 *Haifung ching*, marks the chief town of the next district on the coast, as we pass westward. The boundary line is on or near the mouth of the river 大德港 *Táte kiáng*; there are in this district, according to our maps, half a dozen streams which rise in the interior of the district and run southward toward the sea, and all empty into a channel stretching from east to west. This channel cuts off a portion of land which forms an island; the east end of this channel marks the *Táte kiáng* mentioned above; the west end is called 長沙港 *Chángshá kiáng*. On the large map of the province, this channel is drawn so as to represent a large gate or portal; and directly above the arch of the gate, and near the centre, stands the chief city of the district Háifung. On this large island (if it be an island) are two walled towns; one near its eastern extreme is called 捷勝城 *Tsieshing ching* (also *Tsieshing so* 所); the other is near the western extreme, and is called 海豐縣丞 *Haifung hien ching* (also 墩下寨 *Tunhiá chí*). On one of our maps, a narrow creek, (running north and south, called 汕尾港 *Shánwí kiáng*,) divides this island nearly equally. The mouth of the *Táte kiáng* is filled with sand; and a short distance from the sea there is a long bank in the middle of the stream, the upper end of which is called 上英 *Shángying*, and the lower end of it 下英 *Hiáying*. Near the western side of the channel's mouth is 白沙湖 *Peshá hú*, or White-sand lake; opposite to this lake, or basin, are three rocks laid down but not named on the map. South of the lake is a headland, called 石獅頭 *Shisz' tau*, or Stone-lion's head. Off this is 金嶼 *Kinyü*, or Golden island. Further southward and westward is 遮浪漂 *Chélang piáu*, apparently a headland, and an island. Between the island and the headland is a bay called 賊澳 *Tse-áu*, or Pirate's bay. Off the town of *Tsieshing* are several rocks and islands: 芒嶼 *Wángyü*; 龜齡嶼 *Kweiling yü*; 菜嶼 *Tsai yü*; 蝦婆礁 *Hiápó tsiáu*; 江甘嶼 *Kiángmú ya*. Further to the west, near the embouchure of the 鮎門港 *Hau-mán kiáng*, and the 小漠港 *Siámòli kiáng*, are 鷄籠山

Kílung shán, 鷄心嶼 Kísín yü, 江牡嶼 Kiángmau yü, and 茅嶼 Máuyü.

8. We have now come to the district of Kweishen, or 歸善縣 *Kweishen hien*, which has a seacoast of about forty miles, marked by no rivers of any magnitude, and having few islands. These few are: 暖帽山 Hwánmáu shán; 芒嶼 Wáng yü; (this last lies near a headland, called 鳥山頭 Niáushán tau:) next are 東旋 Tungting, and 西旋 Siting; 大星 Tásing, and 小星 Siáusing: also 鴨白 Yáhpe; 鐵占 Tiechen; 聖篙 Shingkau; 草嶼 Tsáu yu; 斗下 Tauhiá; and 稔山石 Nieshán shi. Near the eastern frontier of Kweishen, there is a deep bay, at the head of which is a large round island, called 鹽洲 Yen chau, i. e. the Saline isle.

9. To the district of Sin-án, or 新安縣 *Sin-án hien*, belonged what now forms the British colony of Hongkong. The coast is irregular, and the islands numerous. Near the eastern frontier is the walled town 大鵬城 Tápang ching, which is the residence of a sub-magistrate. South from this city is the Great Deer's Horn, or Great Deer's Point, called by the Chinese 大鹿角 Tálu kióh. Off this point are the islands 三官筆 Sankwán-pi; 二官筆 'Rhwán-pi; 海洲 Hái chau; 馬鞍 Mí-án; 釣魚公 Tiáuyü kung; 釣魚翁 Tiáuyü ung; 陀濤 Toh-ning; 月眉 Yuemei, 竹篙 Chukáu; 三水 Sánshái; 福建頭 Fukien tau; 將軍澳 Tsiángkiun au; 燕排 Yen pái; 平洲 Ping chau; 桔澳 Ki au; 浪船洲 Lángchuen chau; 小金門 Siáukin mun; 大金門 Tákin mun; 菓洲 Kwó chau; 蒲臺 Pútái; 比佛堂山 Pe Futáng shán; 南佛堂山 Nán Futáng shán; 赤桂 Chichú (i. e. the island known to foreigners by the name of 香港 Hongkong); 校椅洲 Kiáu-í chau; 仰船洲 Yángchuen chau; 急水門 Kishüi mun; 空船洲 Hungchuen chau; 琵琶洲 Pipá chau; 上磨刀 Shángmó tau; 下磨刀 Hiámó tau; 長洲仔 Chángchau tsai; 龍鼓 Lungpóh; 筲洲 Siáu chau; 大嶼山 Táyü shán, and many more south of it. Further westward are 伶仃 Lingting (Lintin I.), and other smaller islands.

10. The waters—or parts of them—forming the large estuary

above Lintin, belong to the district of Tungkwán, or **東莞縣** *Tungkwán hien*, in which are several islands. Among these is **Wongtong** or **橫當山** *Hwangtáng shán*. The Chinese consider the water above the Bogue as a part of the ocean, and in their official papers speak of them as such: those immediately above Wongtong are called **獅子洋** *Sz'tsz' yáng*, the Sea of Lions.

11. Opposite to Sin'an and Tungkwán, which lie on the east side of the estuary, is the district of Héungshán, or **香山縣** *Hiáng shán hien*. The islands in this district are very imperfectly laid down on our maps; nor do different native maps agree with each other in giving the names and positions of the islands. On the map which we chiefly follow, the *distance* from **萬山** *Wánshán* (Lau-mán shán, or the Ladrões) to Macao is put down at 90 *li*; but the *position* of Macao is not marked. On the map which gives us the district of Hiángshán, we find **淇澳** *Kí'au*; **金星門** *Kinsing mun*; **稜角山** *Langkióh shán* **九星** *Kiúsing* (which are the well-known Nine islands); **十子門** *Shitsz' mun* (the Typa); **青洲** *Tsing chau*, (Green island); **馬留洲** *Ma-lau chau*, or Monkey island off the Bar fort; **宿聚** *Sutsü*; **連灣洲** *Lienwán chau*; **小橫琴山** *Siáuhwang kin shán*; **大橫琴山** *Táhwang kin shán*. Next to these are **鶴州** *Hóh chau*; and **白藤洲** *Petang chau*. The district of Hiángshán, as it is sketched on two of our maps, is intersected by many broad channels, so that in passing through the country you may see boats sailing in almost all directions. Macao stands near the southeast point of the mainland; and **黃梁都司** *Hwangliáng tú sz'* stands near the southwest point of the mainland of the district of Hiángshán.

12. Part of the district of Sinhwui, or **新會縣** *Sinhwui hien*, is also, like Hiángshán, to which it is contiguous, cut up by numerous channels, so as to form what might be considered islands. Off what is properly the mainland; are **大虎** *T. hú*; **二虎** *Rhú*; **三虎** *Sánhú*; **小林** *Siáulin*; **大林** *Tálin*; **大柰洲** *Tái chau*; **鐵爐** *Tielú*; **高瀾** *Kaulan*; **鷄心** *Kisin*, &c.

13. Next to Sinhwui is the district of Suning, or **新寧縣** *Suning hien*, which has forty-five miles of seacoast, with many islands. Off the eastern extremity, and not far from **崖門** *Yái mún*, Precipice gate, are **獨崖** *Tuyái*; **二崖** *Kuyái*; **豸**

洲 *Má chau*; 燕子排 *Yentsz' pái*; 黃茅 *Hwángmáu*; 三角 *Sánkióh*; 竹高尾 *Chukáu wí*; 大金 *Tákin*; 番鬼帽 *Fánkwei máu*; 穿龍 *Chuenlung*; 筆架 *Pikiá*; 烏豬 *Wú-chú*; and 白佳 *Pekiái*. We are now off 廣海寨 *Kwánghái cháí*, called also *Kwánghái wei*; (see vol. V., p. 344;) here we find 上川 *Sháng chuen*, or St. John's island, where the remains of Francis Xavier were interred. This is a large island, represented on the Chinese maps as being about the size of Hongkong. Westward from St. John's, is *Híachuen*, of nearly the same extent. Between the two are several small rocks and islands.

14. The district of *Yángkiáng*, or 陽江縣 *Yángkiáng hien*, belonging to the department of *Sháuking*, presents about fifty miles of coast, lying between *Sinning* on the east and *Tienpe* on the west. Nor far from the eastern borders of this district is the town of 大澳 *Tá-au*. The islands along this coast are 礮石 *Fánshí*; 珠母斗 *Chúmú tau*; 對岸 *Tui-ngán*; 獨石山 *Tushí shán*; 海陵山 *Háiling shán*; 馬鞍山 *Má-an shán*; 獨樹凸 *Tushú tu*; and 青州 *Tsing chau*.

15. The district of *Tínpák*, or 電白縣 *Tienpe hien*, in the department of *Kánchau*, lies next to that of *Yángkiáng*. Here are 東樹山 *Tungshú shán*; 南樹山 *Nánshú shán*; and a few others near the city of *Tienpe*, known for its salt works.

16. The district of *Wúchuen*, or 吳川縣 *Wúchuen hien*, conterminous with *Tienpe*, has also but few islands. The chief of these is 馬鞍山 *Má-an shán*, or Saddle island, on which is the military station 碣州司 *Kiechau sz'*. Between this and the main the Chinese notice several sand-banks.

17. The district of *Suikí*, or 遂溪縣 *Suikí hien*, forms part of the neck of land which stretches southward from *Tienpe* and *Wúchuen* to *Háinán*. There are a few small islands on the east: viz. 東頭山 *Tungtau shán*; 調鷄 *Chaukí*; 東海 *Tunghái*, &c.

18. The district of *Háikáng*, or 海康縣 *Háikáng hien*, has on the east side the island 澆州 *Luchau*, and 新茅島 *Sin-máu tau*. There are other smaller islands.

19. The district of *Süwan*, or 徐聞縣 *Süwan hien*, has many small islands on its three sides,—east, south, and west,—which are washed by the sea.

20. The seas near the island of Háiánán, (瓊州府 Kiungchau fú) is studded with islands. They are too numerous to be named here.

21. The coast beyond Háiánán is also marked by many islands, which are almost unknown both to the Chinese and to foreigners. There are also many sand-banks. For some account of this sea, with its islands, &c., see vol. V., p. 340.

Considering the large number of ships that are now every year on the coast of this province, and the many casualties that have happened, especially to the westward of Hongkong; considering too the numerous bands of pirates who rendezvous among these islands—it is at once apparent that the present amount of information regarding this whole line—from Cochinchina to Fukien—is so limited and imperfect as to make a new survey in a high degree desirable. To make a perfect survey will require much time, and to accomplish it will be doing right good service both to China and to foreign commerce. We should like to see the attention of those who have the means of performing this important service, directed to its immediate accomplishment. It might perhaps be found expedient and even beneficial, to employ in such a healthful service some of the lighter ships of H. B. M., rather than to detain them month after month in the waters of Hongkong.

ART. VI. *Notices of the Asiatic Cholera in China.* Communicated by Rev. W. C. MILNE. Ningpo, June, 1843.

IT was in the autumn of 1842, that I was induced to examine the question, if Asiatic cholera had ever, really or to any extent, visited China, especially the northern parts of the country. The occasion that led to the investigation of the subject, was the fact that the severest type of cholera had, a little before, broken out in some of the transports that lay abreast of Nanking and Chinkiang fú, (at least so it was reported,) and had made its appearance about the same time in the European and Indian hospitals at Tinghái, and in the close alleys occupied by the Chinese, within the west gate of that city. The question above stated, was, at that time, put to me by more than one medical officer in the naval and military services, and a list of queries was handed me to assist in guiding my inquiries.

The result of those inquiries, made both at T'inghai and Ningpo, is now laid down, and the conclusion, to which the reader will come, cannot but be that Asiatic cholera has already, and not unfrequently nor slightly, but often and with great severity, visited China, in common with almost every other nation under heaven. The heads of my inquiries were the following: the names given to the disease; the history of its origin and progress in this country; cause; symptoms; duration of disease; favorable signs; remedies.

I. *Names.* There is a disease very commonly known among the Chinese, under the appellation of 霍亂吐瀉 *hóh luán tǔ xié*. The first two characters denote *suddenness* and *confusion*, or we may say "sudden and violent;" the third signifies "to vomit," and the last "to purge." The translation of the entire phrase would be "sudden and violent vomiting and purging." Another name is given to this disease, which corresponds in meaning precisely to the former. It is 歐泄霍亂之疾 *au xié hóh luán chí tsih*, "a sudden and violent attack of vomiting and purging." From minute inquiries it would appear that the two characters, 霍亂 *hóh luán* are intended to express also the violent throes in retching, which generally attend the attack. Hence, they mark out a distinct kind as the 乾霍亂 *kán hóh luán*, or "dry retching," a case in which the patient retches violently, without being in the least relieved by vomiting. This type of cholera is attended also by writhing pains in the bowels, and by alternations of chills and fevers. Perhaps this is nothing else than simple choleric, or what is often called 'English cholera.'

There is, however, a species of cholera, which is spoken of, by the natives of those provinces which it has visited, in terms that betoken their horror at it, while they regard it as entirely *sui generis* and *utterly* incurable. The names given to this type of cholera are not a few.

Tiáu kióh shá 吊脚砂. The character *tiáu*, from the explanations of the native doctors, in this application convey^s the idea of "bending up as a bow," a meaning it derives from the original signification it bears of "grasping a bow for the purpose of bending it." The second term stands for "the feet," and the third is one purely medical, expressive of "violent pains and writhings in the bowels." The translation of this name, given to the disease, will therefore be "bending up the feet and writhing of the bowels." *Kiéh kin luán* 脚筋攣. The first two characters mean 'feet and tendons:' the

last contraction or "tying up;" i. e., "a contraction of the feet and tendons." It is sometimes simply called 筋攣 *kin loán*, or "a cramping of the sinews." 腳筋吊 *kióh kin tiáu* is a name, that signifies "a bending or curving up of the feet and tendons;" 腳筋抽 *kióh kin chau*, is a fifth representation of the disease, meaning "a drawing up (violently) of the feet and tendons." The only remaining appellation is 轉腳霍亂 *chun kióh hóh luán*, or "a turning up—a rolling up of the feet suddenly and convulsively." In all these names, it will appear that the leading feature in the Asiatic cholera is denoted, viz. the extremely violent cramping of the whole frame.

II. *History of the disease in China.* The first individual that I met with, who could give any definite account of the disease and its history, was Doct. Cháng, an aged resident of Ningpo, who bore a conspicuous part in the year 1842, in arranging to have our incarcerated countrymen restored to us. He is himself an acupuncturist of long standing, and has traveled not a little in his own country. From his account, it would appear that this severe type of cholera broke out first in the third month of the first year of the reigning emperor, A. D. 1820, and that it had been transmitted, by a Fukien trading junk, from Siam to Fukien, from which province it traveled into Cauton, and thence into Kiángsí and Chekiáng, taking a northerly direction, until it reached the province of Chilé, where it, however, did not commit extensive ravages. The two provinces of Kiángsí and Chekiáng are said to have suffered most from its devastations. In its progress through the latter province, it reached the department and city of Ningpo, in the fourth month of the first year, or in May, 1820; and it is calculated that, in that department alone,—two thousand individuals fell victims to its rage, during the first outbreak of the disease. It appeared again in the two following years, but with redoubled violence, and during the summers of these three years, 1820–21–22, (for it made its appearance always during the hot weather,) ten thousand persons are supposed to have been carried off in the city and department of Ningpo. After a cessation of eight years, it again broke out, in the eleventh year of Táukwáng, or A. D. 1831, when it raged severely but not so violently as in preceding years. In the year 1841, it appeared afresh in the city of Chinhái.

Mr. Hú, a merchant of Ningpo, confirmed the statements made by the aged doctor—adding that he was in the city of Ningpo at the

time of the disease raging, and that—while he walked the streets on his usual routine of business—he daily saw people suddenly drop down under its overwhelming attack.

My teacher, a native of Hángchau fú, the capital of the province of Chekiáng, informs me that it raged there with the greatest severity, on the 5th, 6th and 7th months (summer months) of the 2d and 3d years of Táukwáng, or during June, July, and August of 1821-22. He says “people died like sheep” in those days, dropping down dead in the streets apparently without a struggle. He thinks that, in Hángchau fú, several myriads must have perished.

Dr. F, a practitioner at the east gate of the city of Ningpo, corroborates all the preceding. He has the idea that the first victim to the cholera was the emperor Kiáking, the father of his imperial majesty Táukwáng. This I had heard of previously; but from minuter inquiries, it would appear that H. I. M. died rather of a stroke of apoplexy or paralysis.

Wáng Chíyih, a civil officer of Ningpo and head of the police establishment there, informed me that, in Shántung, his native province, this species of cholera raged furiously during the year noted above, that incalculable numbers died of it, and that there is a vulgar notion abroad there of its having emanated from Laushán, a mountain in Shántung, fabled to be the residence of the eight genii.

Every person to whom I spoke on the subject, (for I made it a special topic of inquiry,) answered in language most strongly expressive of their dislike and dread, as if in recollection of past horrors, and in despair of meeting with any antidote.

While the armed expedition lay in the Yángtsz' kiáng, in the summer of last year, it will perhaps be remembered that, several soldiers and seamen fell victims to what was regarded Asiatic cholera; and, about the same date, it prevailed somewhat in Tinghái, carrying off a few Europeans, East Indians, and Chinese.

As to the classes of men which have suffered most from its ravages, I could only learn that they were mostly the poorer, that they were under 70 years of age, that there was no particular class of laborers, and that death among males preponderated. But the people of Tinghái had an impression, when it broke out in the autumn of 1842, that young unmarried women were its principal victims. Dr. Cháng specified the priests and priestesses of the Budhistic religion, as exempt from the attack of the epidemic, and attributed the exemption to the favor of the gods. If indeed exempt, it might be that their abstemious habits contributed not a little to it. Or, as that

priesthood forms on the whole but a small proportion to the bulk of the people, and would suffer correspondingly, the idea would get abroad that the priests were specially favored; while the priests themselves would take advantage of the small proportion cut off by the malady, to impress the ignorant with the notion that they had been peculiarly favored of the gods.

In conversation with my informants, they pointed out the following peculiar feature in the progress of the malady through the country, viz., its "leaping over" whole districts, and even departments. They instanced this case. As has already been remarked, it traveled from the province of Kíángsí into the neighboring province of Chekiáng. Having raged for sometime in the district city of Yuhshán (玉山), which is on the border of the two provinces, but belongs to the jurisdiction of the former, it suddenly broke out in Hángchau fú, the capital of the latter, having passed over a line of ground about two hundred miles in length, upon which—without reckoning innumerable townships, villages, and hamlets,—there are six considerable cities.

III. *Cause.* On this point my friends did not presume to pass any conjectures, especially as healthy robust people were so suddenly cut off by it in the prime of their days. Dr. Cháng, on being asked whether he had ever held any post-mortem examination to ascertain if possible the character of the malady—confessed that, so far from looking at a corpse, he was so frightened that at last he declined attending upon even the living, when his services were called for.

IV. *Symptoms* were the following, as given in detail by the venerable acupuncturist, in reply to the simple question "what peculiar and distinctive symptoms attended the attack?"—sudden shaking of the limbs; vomiting; violent diarrhœa; pulse rapid before purging commenced; on purging, pulse ceased; eyes dull and sunken after the diarrhœa commenced; person delirious and afterwards insensible; nails black; lips corrugated and of a dark purple color; nose blue; face black; drawing together of the whole body; the bowels greatly pained; no urine, but all purging; convulsions before death.

V. *Duration of the disease.* The patient generally carried off in four or six hours. They spoke too of sudden deaths in the streets.

VI. *Favorable signs.* The stoppage of purging and the recovery of sensitiveness in the limbs; motion of the eye.

VII. *Remedies.* Medicines taken internally of no use; acupuncturing the lower extremities and cauterizing, at a *very early* stage, sometimes successful, perhaps in two cases out of ten.

ART. VII. *Narrative of a Voyage round the World, performed in H. M.'s ship Sulphur, during the years 1836-1842, including details of the naval operations in China, from Dec. 1840 to Nov. 1842. Published under the authority of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, by captain sir Edward Belcher, R. N., knt., C.B., F. R. A. S., &c. commander of the expedition. In two volumes. London: 1843.*

By the politeness of sir Edward Belcher, we have had the pleasure of seeing these two volumes, and but for other and previous engagements might have read them. They contain only a part of what is to be given to the public as the fruits of the Sulphur's voyage, for already we see that a work on zoology is announced. The narrative, before us, has been drawn up with much care; and judging from the pages we have read, is replete with useful information. Our readers abroad will be glad to know that sir Edward Belcher is already again on another voyage in the eastern seas. He arrived at Hongkong on the 14th instant, in H. M. S. Samarang, and will in a few days proceed eastward and northward. He has now opened before him a very rich field for maritime survey.

The following extract from the Preface to the Narrative of the Voyage round the World, will give the reader some idea of the seas traversed by the Sulphur in her long cruise.

"In order that the scope and extent of the objects contemplated and attained in this voyage round the world may be judged of, it may be well to precede the narrative by a brief outline of its contents.

"Her Majesty's ship Sulphur was commissioned in September, 1835, by captain Beechey, and accompanied by her consort the Starling, lieut.-commander Kellett, quitted England in the following December. Captain Beechey invalided at Valparaiso, and was succeeded by acting commander Kellett, who was again superseded by the author of the present narrative, who took the command at Panama, in February, 1837, having crossed the isthmus of Darien for that purpose, and retained it till the conclusion of her protracted voyage. After some little delay in completing certain necessary operations, the two vessels proceeded northerly, touching at Realejo and Libertad in Central America, and reached San Blas in June, 1837, whence she sailed for the Sandwich Islands, which she reached the following month.

"Port Etches, in King William's sound, in lat. 60° 30' N. was the next destination of the expedition. Point Riou and Port Mulgrave were chosen as base stations for determining the position of Mt. St. Elias, and further settling the question of longitude between Cook and Vancouver. The Sul-

phur then proceeded to Sitka, or New Archangel, in Norfolk sound, where the officers received very courteous treatment from captain Koupreanoff, the Russian governor. She next visited Friendly Cove, in Nootka sound, and thence sailed to San Francisco, when the examination of the river Sacramento, one hundred and fifty-six miles from her anchorage, occupied the party in open boats for thirty-one days. Thence the Sulphur successively visited San Blas, Acapulco, and Libertad, on her way to Realejo, where the author, for the recovery of his health, undertook a land survey of the principal mountains overlooking his future ground in the gulf of Papagayo, and fixed the principal features of the lake of Managua, to its fall into that of Nicaragua at Tepeitapa. After surveying the gulf of Papagayo and port Culebra, the Sulphur quitted Central America, touched at, and fixed Cocos island, and reached Callao in June, 1838, for the purpose of refit, and the completion of stores and provisions. Having examined the coast between Cerro Azul and Callao, (about sixty miles,) she left Callao in August, calling at Paita and Guayaquil, and returned to Panama in the following October.

"Here may be said to have ended her first cruize; but between October and March a survey was made of the gulfs of Fonseca and Nicoya, Pueblo Nueva, and Baia-Honda, after which the ship moved northerly, repeating her cruize of 1837. She was detained at the Columbia river till September; Bodega, the Russian position near San Francisco, was then surveyed, and subsequently San Francisco, Monterey, Santa Barbara, San Pedro, San Juan, San Diego, San Quentin, San Bartolomeo, the gulf of Magdalena, and cape San Lucas. The Sulphur then proceeded to San Blas and Mazatlan, where orders for a westerly return awaited her. Having shipped supplies for fourteen months from a transport which had been sent to meet her, she commenced her homeward voyage in Jan. 1840; *en route* the author landed on the islands of Socorro and Clarion, and secured their positions. She reached the Marquesas the same month, and after a short visit to port Anna Maria, Nukuhiva, moved on to Bow island, where the operation was performed of boring for the volcanic foundation on which these coral islands are suspected to stand. She then visited Tahiti, Huaheine, Raratonga, Vavao (Tonga group), Nukulau (Feejees), Tanna (New Hebrides), Port Carteret (New Ireland), Britannia Island, New Guinea, coasting that island to Arimoa and as far as Jobie, where she remained to rate and survey, then to Amsterdam, Pigeon island (Dampier's straits), Bouro and Amboyna, moving thence to Macassar, Great Solombo, and Pulo Kumpal off the Borneo coast, and reached Singapore in October of the same year.

"Orders here awaited her to proceed instantly to China, where she was detained, and took an active part in the operations against the Chinese, till nearly the close of the year 1841, when she sailed for England. After leaving Singapore, and touching at Malacca, Penang, Acheen, Sumatra, Point de' Galle (Ceylon), Sechelles, Madagascar, Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, and Ascension, she at last returned to Spithead." This was on the 19th of July, 1842. Subsequently the Sulphur was ordered to Woolwich, and paid off on the 2d of August.

While among the Indians on the Columbia river, sir Edward had an opportunity of witnessing the practice of compressing the head of infants. "The infant, very soon after birth, is placed horizontally in a small wooden cradle, wrapped up in fur, and lashings are repeatedly passed across it, so as to render the body nearly motionless. At the top of the cradle is a well, rather below the level of the rest, in which the head is sunk, and compresses are fitted in between the head and the extremity of the box, till the required pressure is produced." He saw one placed in this compressing machine; the child, as it appeared to him, did not suffer much by the operation; and adds, that the practice does not appear to be prejudicial to the development of the mind.

Taking possession of the island of Hongkong is noticed by sir Edward in a paragraph which we will soon quote. We have seen a copy of his chart of the waters around the island, and it exhibits accurately the extent of both the island and the harbor. A map of the island, made from this chart, and lettered in Chinese by the late Mr. Morrison, has been presented to H. I. M.'s imperial commissioner, Kíying. Sir Edward thus describes the act of taking possession, which was done in January, 1841.

"The only important point to which we became officially parties, was the cession of the island of Hongkong, situated off the peninsula of Kaulung, within the island of Lama, and on the northern side of the entrance through the Lemna channel.

"Captain Scott, of the Samarang, having been left behind to give up the demolished forts of Chuenpe and Tycocktow to the Chinese authorities, the squadron withdrew from the river, and moved down to the S.W. bay of Lantao, the commodore, shifting his broad pendant to the Calliope, moved on to Macao, accompanied by the Larne, Hyacinth, and Modeste.

"The Columbine was dispatched to Chusan, to recall the force stationed there, and further to direct its evacuation on the release of capt. Anstruther, Mrs. Noble, &c.

"On the return of the commodore on the 24th, we were directed to proceed to Hongkong, and commence its survey. We landed on Monday, the 25th, 1841, at fifteen minutes past eight A. M., and being the bonafide first possessors, Her Majesty's health was drank with three cheers on Possession Mount. On the 26th, the squadron arrived; the marines were landed, the union hoisted on our post, and formal possession taken of the island, by commodore sir J. J. G. Bremer, accompanied by the other officers of the squadron, under a *feu-de-joie* from the marines, and a royal salute from the ships of war.

"On the Kaulung peninsula were situated two batteries which might have commanded the anchorage, but which appeared at present to be but

thinly manned; these received due notice to withdraw their men and guns, as part of the late treaty." Vol. II., pp. 147, 148.

We quote the following paragraph for the purpose especially of showing the part sir Edward and some others took to prevent the destruction of human life at the capture of the forts on the river at the Bogue in the spring of 1841.

"As the breeze was light, and scarcely gave steerage way, the squadron did not move as early as was expected. At daylight capt. Knowles, R. A., opened with his howitzers from South Wangtong, and kept the enemy pretty well amused throughout their lines. About nine o'clock, I visited his battery, and took a fair view of the enemy's works, and as soon as the breeze freshened, repaired on board the Calliope. Passing close to the western battery, she was anchored within musket shot, on its N.W. flank, opposing her broadside to the new works which had been thrown up on that face of the island. The Samarang took up her station very prettily under her stern, and the cross fire of the two vessels was beautiful, it acted like masons—chipping off the alternate angles of the nearest embrasure.

"In a few minutes the enemy were flying; when by capt. Herbert's direction I passed to the commodore, and found the Wellesley and Druid punishing the western heavy fort. Having communicated "that there was no further opposition," I was ordered to see the troops landed immediately. It required but the sight of our dispatch boat to set all the landing boats in motion, forcing my gig high and dry.

"On landing, I immediately took possession of the pass above the western battery, and prevented any advance until a commanding officer was found to lead the troops; many of the landing boats' crews having quitted their boats, were sent back. I then directed commander Fletcher to take the battery at the beach, and moved on with the troops.

"Opposition there was none. The unfortunate Chinese literally crammed the trenches, begging for mercy. I wish I could add that it was granted. The sepoys fired into them. Wishing to rescue some of them, I went into the trench and drew three out, motioning them to come amongst our troops, and they would be safe. Two were shot down whilst holding by my shirts; and one of my gig's crew, perceiving my danger, dragged me away, exclaimed; "they will shoot you next, sir." Thus much for employing troops who cannot understand English, and will only be commanded by their own officers!

"Passing to the eastern battery, seconded by the first lieutenant of the Samarang, (now commander Bowers,) we found not the slightest opposition. Indeed, it had been better if the troops had not advanced at all, for the hatred of the Bengal Volunteers towards the unfortunate wretches we found on their knees imploring for mercy, might have been averted, and our colors still unsullied. Over seamen I had control, and could make myself understood, but these Bengalees would not understand.

"It is unnecessary to relate the numerous acts of ferocity and brutality

that I witnessed. I saw one of them deliberately fire his musket at a magazine door, and mentioned it to an officer of the 26th; but it was of no avail; he was in the same predicament, and could only place a sentinel to prevent a repetition.

"On my return, I met the commodore and captain Maitland. They were also busy in putting a stop to these irregularities. I do not believe, from the instant we landed, (and I was the first,) that one single individual was found in arms, and yet hundreds were killed!

"Quitting Wangtong, I rejoined captain Herbert, who, with capt. Elliot, moved into the *Nemesis*, and ran over to have a finger in the Anunghoy affair. But sir Le F. Senhouse, in the *Blenheim*, and captain Dundas of the *Melville*, had already done their work brilliantly. We saw sir Le Fleming leading his men on to the second battery in good style. A shell was sent into the near corner, and it was then decided that it would not be fair to interfere with his laurels.

"Before sunset, the enemy were driven from every post, even from their hill encampment; and the British were the only colors in sight."

We wish to know much more, than what we find in the following short extract, regarding the river south and west of Canton. A new chart, we believe, is forthcoming, which will exhibit the results of the *Sulphur's* surveys above the Bogue. These were made in 1841.

"On the 28th April we quitted Macao with the *Starling* in company, and moved up the river to the Wangtong islands, the survey from that point upwards being intrusted to lieutenant Kellet, of the *Starling*, until we should meet again. We moved up in the *Sulphur* to Macao fort passage, when I proceeded by boat to call on capt. Herbert at Canton factory, where our officers still maintained guard, nevertheless; the river *extortions* (*dues* I can no longer call them) were duly paid to preserve peace.

"I found every one extremely averse to my proceedings, and I fully believe that if I had not taken the precaution to obtain special permission upon every tittle of my intentions, from capt. Elliot, (through sir Le Fleming, and officially forwarded to me for my guide,) I should have lost a golden harvest. To prevent discussion, I took short leave, commenced operations, and before sunset was out of sight in the other arm, leading to Fatee creek.

"By this course I became prepared for further operations at Canton. A new scene was now opening to us, and we commenced exploring what was described as the main channel into Broadway. This would have satisfied me, but I knew Fatshán was situated in that direction, and as the general report was, that their cannon foundry, gunpowder factory, as well as treasure, was at that city, it became important to know how far we could touch these most sensitive nerves by this route, rather than by destroying the idol, "the Golden Goose" (or in English *the tea trade*).

"During our examination of the Fatee creek, (the channel through which our division pushed to Canton on the 18th, we met numerous vessels moving

off in great haste from Canton. At length a huge mandarin ark came suddenly upon us, escorted by five fast-boats. The instant the man in command of the ark discovered he was amongst the Philistines, down flew his colors, and we had the satisfaction of seeing the kotow performed in the most accomplished manner. I really pitied the poor fellow, and feared, if he beat his brains out on the deck, that they might demand me, as the not remote cause of his suicide. I perceived several very fair-skinned, fine-featured, and gentlemanly mandarins within the ark, and several very pretty and inquisitive females, with white chaplets (probably camellias) on their heads. In fact, it was a load of ladies. They were, in all probability, being removed on account of the extraordinary influx of soldiers. The mandarins did not admire their curiosity, and pulled them away from the apertures; my friends in the fast boats passed quietly, when I bowed to one of the commanders, who civilly returned the salutation. We repassed them again in the Fatshán channel, but they took one of the southern creeks, probably leading into the Broadway.

“At the end of our second day's labors, our two advanced boats got sight of the city of Fatshán, estimated at two and a half miles distant, and subtending an angle of forty-six degrees. Unfortunately, this discovery was not made known until my return, which rendered further examination at that period impossible, the period for the completion of equally or more important portions of the river being now too short. The Sulphur therefore moved downward on the 1st of May, and on the 6th reached Tiger island.” Vol. II., pp. 174, 175.

On a subsequent page (182) he says, ‘Passing the First Bar, by the new or ‘Victoria channel,’ I placed the Blenheim in a free swing berth, five miles above the First Bar, in sight of the advanced squadron and the city of Canton, and nine miles direct from the Factories;’ and adds that, he could have carried her three miles higher, where several of the heavy transports, among them the Marion bearing sir Hugh Gough, were afterwards placed. The Sulphur sailed from China; 21st November, 1841, leaving her ‘nursling’ the Starling, to enter on new service, under captain Kellet.

Volume second closes with an essay by R. B. Hinds, surgeon, R. N., attached to the expedition, on the “Regions of Vegetation,” who occupies six pages of it with *the China Region*.

ART. VIII. *Chinese and English Dictionary; containing all the words in the Chinese imperial dictionary, arranged according to the radicals, 2 vols.* By W. H. MEDHURST. Batavia, 1843.

VOCABULARIES, Dictionaries and Lexicons are books of the same class. While they have something in common, yet, as it regards the objects for which they are compiled, they have much that distinguishes them. The Vocabulary is a kind of *vade mecum*, designed for easy reference, and intended rather to assist the memory, than to supply information; though in this latter respect, it may serve the purpose of those who may be content with a very superficial acquaintance with a language. The Lexicon, on the other hand, is a repository of philological researches; where the history of every word is traced; its various uses nicely discriminated and accurately defined; and where it is compared with roots and derivatives both in its own and in kindred dialects, with proper references to assist the student to examine for himself. To be a successful production, however, the whole must be philosophically arranged; and the transition from the proper to the tropical meanings of words natural and unconstrained. The Dictionary holds a middle place between the vocabulary and the lexicon; it is intended to open the door that the student may enter in and explore the treasures which a language contains. It is not the catalogue which minutely describes every article in the museum; this office is performed by the lexicon. It is not the syllabus of the curiosities therein contained, for this is the office of the vocabulary; but it is the key that opens the several apartments, in order to personal inspection.

In the use of the dictionary, and up to a certain period in his studies, the student depends upon the *ipse dixit* of the compiler; he takes for granted all that the writer affirms; but his assertions must eventually be subjected to the most rigid scrutiny. Having arrived at this period, he receives the affirmations of his dictionary as opinions merely, of the truth or fallacy of which he is himself now able to judge.

There is another class of books analogous to these, but of a higher order still. They are called *Thesauri*, and consist rather of materials than of deductions. If these materials are abundant, and at the same time well arranged for reference, they constitute as their name signifies a treasury of the language. If any doubt exist, as to

the meaning of a word, the appeal is at once made to this treasury of passages from the best classic authors, involving the use of this particular word; and the result must be submitted to, for there is no higher court of appeal.

Of this description is the invaluable Chinese work entitled **佩文韻府**, and advertized for translation by M. Callery. The Chinese written language is a language of phrases; each principal word has its own proper adjunct; and the native scholar has a nice perception of the propriety of their usage. In order therefore, to become a good Chinese scholar, the mind must be well stored with these phrases. There can hardly be a greater boon conferred upon sinologues than the publication of this work by M. Callery, and most sincerely do we wish that he may meet with sufficient encouragement to enable him to carry the translation through the press.

We will yield to none in esteem for the late Dr. Morrison; but there is a period in a student's life when he becomes capable of pronouncing a judgment upon the philological merits of his own tutor. Presuming that we may have arrived at that period, we venture to affirm that the first volume of the first part of his great work, is vastly too diffuse for a dictionary, and sufficiently accurate for a lexicon: it is in fact neither the one nor the other. He himself perceived this, and accordingly changed his plan. The next portion of the work that appeared, namely the second part arranged according to the sounds was a more successful attempt; but the second and third volumes of the first part verge toward the other extreme, and often partake more of the nature of a vocabulary than of a dictionary; and the student constantly refers to them in vain for the information which he requires. In short, the worthy doctor's dictionary was begun like an encyclopedia, and ended like a spelling-book.

The work of Mr. Medhurst is what it professes to be—"a Dictionary of the Chinese language:" it does not pretend to be a lexicon, and therefore we have no right to look for critical exegesis; it does profess to be a dictionary, and so the vocabulary system is adopted in it only in regard to words, for the illustration of which but scanty materials are used. If Mr. Medhurst does not improve upon himself, he imitates vastly upon Morrison after the radical **山**. We may remark, however, that this particular radical, viz. the 46th, is, as far as we have examined, the only meagre portion of the book: but here the author seems to have felt, that whatever matter was produced must be original and from his own resources, and the result proves that those resources were most ample.

If we except the occasional illustrations of a few isolated characters, nothing has yet been done in the Chinese language in the way of philological exegesis; and yet a wider and more interesting field for philosophical research has never yet presented itself. The principal difficulties seem to be, to determine where the lexicographer shall begin, and how far he shall continue his labors. In a field of such ample extent, some limit must be adopted, on the score of leisure as well as of expense. A list was made some years ago, containing a selection of about 3000 of the most common characters, and arranged in the order of their importance, estimated by the frequency of recurrence of each character, and compiled from several of the most popular Chinese authors. If the first two or three hundred upon this list were treated lexicographically, an invaluable aid would be conferred upon Chinese students; such a compilation would admit of endless additions, and every addition would be a proper supplement to all the preceding matter: so that without pledging the extent to which it should be carried, the compiler would go forward just so long as his labors were appreciated. The plan of such a work, however, should be well digested in the outset.

The sound might be given first in the court, then in as many provincial dialects as procurable; and in giving the provincial sounds, there is often both a reading and a colloquial form, which must be carefully distinguished, and all these sounds should be conformed to one system of orthography. Then as the same character has sometimes different sounds, and the same sound different tones, according to the meaning to be conveyed, these must be most exactly discriminated. Examples should be given from books for the reading sounds and from skillful teachers for the colloquial; the whole followed up by antitheses, synonymes, and phrases involving the use of each word. It is utterly vain to think of being a thorough Chinese scholar,—it is perfectly ridiculous to expect ever to be able to compose in Chinese like a native,—unless the mind be stored with much of the matter here pointed out as essential to a good Chinese lexicon; so much of it at least as pertains to the general language of the country. We admit that officials may become sufficiently acquainted with formularies, so as to transact official business without all this; but we fear no contradiction from the scholar when we assert, that for the high purposes of religious, scientific, and benevolent effort, nothing short of the attainments described above should suffice.

We regret that Mr. Medhurst has said so little on the subject of *tones*; he has said sufficient, however, to convince us that he consi-

ders them of paramount importance. It is difficult to treat this subject in a convincing manner, owing to a preconceived idea in the minds of many students that the tones are not so essential as has been affirmed. From a partial acquaintance with three provincial dialects, we should be disposed to say, that without a perfect off-hand acquaintance with the tones, a foreigner would be constantly making every imaginable kind of mistake, in his intercourse with the people; or to drive the nail home, we assert, that those of us who have not this thorough acquaintance with the tones, are at this moment committing the most ridiculous blunders. But say the students of the language, it may be so in the provincial dialects, but it is not so in the court dialect. We have of late directed our attention very particularly to this point; and although we cannot boast of any very great acquaintance with the court dialect, we have satisfied ourselves that the tones are as marked in it as in any of the provincial; and if this dialect were our particular study, we should take no rest until we could easily discriminate the tones. After this has been done, and the proper tone to each character has been acquired, a sentence in Chinese may be enumerated with as much accuracy as a mathematician could draw his diagram; and the student open his lips with as much self-confidence as if he were about to demonstrate the 47th problem of the first book of Euclid. We wish the students of the court dialect would take up this matter; we wish they would prove to us, not that they are understood;—for a Chinese is understood when he addresses you in the Canton-English jargon;—but that they utter two consecutive sentences without a mistake, unless they have made the right intonation of these sentences their particular aim. Or else we wish that they would lay aside every prejudice against the tones, and admit that they are as essential to the proper enunciation of the court dialect as the very sounds themselves.

For the typography of Mr. Medhurst's book, every allowance must be made; without the proper Chinese types, of which he required an immense variety, no other mode of printing the book presented itself: and we think his ingenuity will be most appreciated by those who are best able to form an opinion on the different modes of printing. Last but not least, the portability and the price of the book (two octavo volumes containing 1500 pages for ten dollars,) are such as present a strong claim upon the patronage of all who require such a work.

We may also before dismissing Mr. Medhurst's book, allude to the

second part, namely English-Chinese, which we understand is in a state of considerable forwardness, and which all acknowledge to be a great desideratum. Hoping that the Great Head of the church will long spare so useful a life as that of our friend, we have much pleasure in commending his dictionary to the patronage of sinologues.

ART. IX. *Journal of Occurrences: trade at Canton; death of Howqua; memorial of H. E. Iliang regarding the affair on Formosa; American commissioner to China; French minister to China: interview of the French consul with Kiyung; typhoon at Chusan and vicinity.*

TRADE at Canton under the new system does not, at its commencement work quite so smoothly as when Chinese officials of every grade and name were allowed to extort from it all they wished. The late hong-merchants have been called upon to give their rulers a *benivolence*, as Henry VII. of England would call it, of upwards of five millions, which they declare they are now unable to pay, inasmuch as their monopoly has been taken from them. They have therefore concluded to withdraw from business as long as this demand hangs over them, and have taken down the lanterns over the hong doors. The linguists too find that they were not included in the new arrangements, and are clamorous for a return of the good old times, and wish to have a stated sum given them for every lighter to and from Whampoa, somewhat as in former days. Some of the demands and the wants of the linguists, and what the duties and work are for which they require payment, are set forth in a statement, under date of Aug. 20th; they require for their trouble as custom-house clerks, \$12 for every chopboat with imports, and \$10 for exports, and give a schedule of the size of a chopboat-load. A committee of foreign merchants has been appointed to examine into, and arrange this matter with the linguists, but it has not hitherto been definitely settled. A class of persons answering to the former linguists under the hong monopoly seem indispensable, and will no doubt be required in all the ports, to act for the foreign merchant in his transactions with the custom-house officers; and the only question is to know what is a fair compensation for their services. It would, it seems to us, be a good mode to have these duties discharged by Chinese clerks in the employ of the foreign merchants.

Howqua—in Chinese Wú Tunyuen—the great hong-merchant died on the 4th inst., at the age of 75. A petition of his presented to H. E. the governor a few months since, and published in the Hongkong Register, contains a few particulars of his family and affairs, which were introduced into the paper for the purpose of showing the falsity of the representations of one Fau, who had accused him to the governor of embezzling the consoo fund.

The memorial of *Iliang*, governor-general of Fukien and Chekiang, which we extract from the Hongkong Gazette, is a document of some interest; it shows not only the disposition of the Chinese government to do something

in accordance with the request of H. M.'s plenipotentiary to punish the lying perpetrators of a most atrocious act, and thus far is well; but it shows too how little authority the imperial government has over this distant part of its dominions. These two officers would not, it is probable, have dared to execute the shipwrecked sufferers anywhere on the main, and took advantage of their distance from the capital to get themselves advanced by reporting a victory. We are not, however, well informed as to how far the laws of other nations generally visit the judicial murders of tyrannous officers upon themselves, except by civil punishment, degradation, dismissal, &c. H. E. Iliang disclaimed all sympathy with the act of the officers on Formosa, and in making his report has done, we think, quite as much as could be expected from a Chinese officer.

"Iliang, governor-general of Fukien and Chekiang, lays before the throne this humble report of his proceedings, when, in obedience to the imperial commands, he passed over to Formosa, minutely to investigate, and ascertain the real facts (of Tahunga's conduct).

"When his majesty's slave received the command to cross over to Formosa, he then made a report of the general circumstances of his having given over the seals of office, having started on his journey, and having appointed officers to officiate as general of division and intendant of circuit of the island. After arriving in Formosa, his majesty's slave made inquiries in the course of his journey, and also received from Wu Panfung, lieut.-col., and She Meih, magistrate expectant, on their return to Kiai, the verbal report of their inquiries among the people of the northern parts. This report agreed in every particular with the substance of the answer given by all the officers who were examined, all uniting with one voice in the statement, that, of the two foreign ships destroyed, one went to pieces from bad weather encountered, and the other was driven ashore and foundered; that there was no meeting in battle, or enticing them in, as had been stated in the report made by the intendant of circuit.

"It seems that, on the—day of September 1841, a three masted foreign vessel reached the offing of Kilung, and there anchored. On the third day after, she passed by way of Wanjintui, to the back of the island of Tawulun, where from stress of weather she ran upon a reef and went to pieces. With the exception of some of the crew who got into a boat, set sail and escaped, all the rest landed in confused groups, asking the people for food, and were immediately seized by the villagers. When the local officers heard thereof, they proceeded to the spot, and, after giving the villagers the rewards promised by proclamation, took into their own hands the captives from the foreign vessel, and conveyed them to the chief town of Taiwan. These facts were ascertained, and are entirely inconsistent with the statements of the original memorial.

"Again on the 10th of March 1842, there was a foreign vessel stranded from bad weather, in the roads, of Tootekung at Taan, where she went to pieces. With the exception of such as were drowned at the time, the crew all landed and ran into concealment, but were taken and bound by the people of the neighborhood, and kept by them in their houses. On the third day after, the civil and military officers arrived, gave rewards as before, and carried the foreign prisoners away to the authorities. This account also is not in unison with that in the original report.

"But the statement that from the ship lost at Taan, the guns, and other weapons, dress, and official documents, were from the cities of Chinhai and Ningpo, is perfectly true; and those articles were deposited at the time by the general of division and the intendant of circuit, in the arsenal, where they now remain. Now as these circumstances happened prior to the pacification, when each looked to do the utmost that his strength could accomplish, had the general and intendant simply acted with a burning hatred of their country's foe, their spirit fortified by the justness of their cause, although they might have acted somewhat in excess of their duty, yet it would then have been attributable to the excitement of a righteous indignation. But, when it is seen that their sole object was to make up a tale, and find some pretence for gaining and exercising patronage, their offense is, indeed, one that calls for punishment; nor is any excuse to be found for it. His majesty's slave, therefore, personally interrogated Tahunga and Yau Yung regarding all the above detailed facts, how they could so falsely have represented them. At first they obstinately persisted in the declaration that the circumstances were really as they had then reported. But when he further interrogated them regarding the words of which he had heard in the course of his investigation, they said nothing more, but immediately presented their personal statement, and begged that they might be laid before the throne, and the punishment of their crime solicited.

"With regard to the question of a connection with traitorous people in an internal rebellion, although there are on record the depositions taken by the general and intendant

dant during their conduct of affairs and trial of this question; yet Denham and the other foreigners and traitorous people taken, (with the exception of those who had already suffered death,) having in obedience to the imperial will, been liberated, there are no means of obtaining the evidence of undoubted deposition; nor can this question (if proved) be set up as a plea to screen the fault committed in the two false reports. And moreover, if such high officers as a general and an intendant cannot stand upon the simple statement of actual facts, they show themselves indeed ungrateful for the imperial favor, and utterly unworthy of the offices they hold. His majesty's slave, therefore, respectfully transmits their personal statements for the imperial perusal, and at the same time forwards his own statement of the actual facts as ascertained by his investigation. Whether the Board shall be commanded to punish them severely; or whether they shall be handed over to the Board for new trial; his majesty's slave, meanwhile, has brought Tahunga and Yau Yung back with him to the main, there respectfully to await the announcement of the imperial pleasure.

"His majesty's slave has received deep and abundant favors which have entered into the very marrow and life of his being. With humility he has read the words of the imperial rescript. 'If Iliang in the slightest degree practice concealment, and will not cast aside every consideration of regard for the parties concerned, so that we shall be made to award reward and punishment, mistakenly and unjustly, and that injury shall be occasioned to the grand measure of pacification now pending, hereafter when we shall from some other source become aware of this, what, let Iliang ask himself, will be the punishment due to him? Let him well and tremblingly consider this. And let a copy of Kiyung's representation be forwarded to him.' Luminous and bright indeed are these divine commands; brilliant as emanations from the heavenly lights themselves. And who and what is the emperor's slave, that he should dare to cherish the least thoughts of deceit and falsehood! Moreover, Le Tingyu and Su Tingyuh could tell Kiyung of what they had heard, and should his majesty's slave not truly and completely report the facts, how will he yet be able to prevent persons from telling of them.

"With respect to the rewards and distinctions granted to the volunteer militia, on the two occasions, at Taan and at Kilung, for their exertions, these should be left untouched, for the people of those parts are of an unsteady mind, and these will serve to stir them up with a grateful sense of the imperial benevolence, and to dispose them to ready effort in any emergency. But as regards the civil and military officers, there has been so much and such great deceit, that it becomes necessary to ask that the Board may be commanded to annul all the grants of honor and distinction to any officers engaged on the two occasions, when the foreigners were taken prisoners. All the circumstances of his visit to Formosa and of the secret investigation carried on by him, he thus respectfully reports, praying his august sovereign's sacred perusal thereof.

P. S. "The length of time that will be taken in conveying a dispatch over from Formosa is very uncertain, and the instances of loss not infrequent; and this memorial has therefore been delayed till after the memorialist's return over to the main. Iliu having vacated his earthly appointments, a communication of this memorial will be made by express to the governor-general of the Two Kiang, Kiyung. It is thought right to add these particulars, which are with great respect reported."

The imperial reply.

"On the 24th of April the following imperial commands were received.

"In consequence of Tahunga and Yau Yung having reported that during the month of September, 1841, an English vessel had suddenly approached the coast of Formosa, when the said general of division, intendant of circuit, and others, led on the troops and militia to the attack and sunk the vessel: that, again in the month of March last year, a foreign vessel suddenly entered the harbor, when the local officers and troops enticed her on to a shoal, and that they had on these occasions, successively caught and killed many of the foreigners, and captured sundry Chinese military weapons, flags, banners, and other things: Our imperial pleasure was therefore, on each of these occasions, declared, graciously commending and rewarding the general, intendant, and all other person who exerted themselves in the several affairs.

"But afterwards the foreigners, after their pacification, presented a document stating that Tahunga and others had treacherously massacred some shipwrecked foreigners, and that framing a story of having taken them in arms as prisoners of war, they had thus falsely represented it to us; and this statement of the foreigners having been by Iliang and Kiyung successively reported to us, our commands were then given to Iliang, to pass to Formosa, and examine into and adjudicate the matter.

"It now appears from his report, upon examination and inquiry among the officers and common people, that, of the two foreign vessels destroyed, one went to pieces from the bad weather encountered, and the other was driven ashore by stress of weather; that in neither case was there any meeting in battle, or enticing into danger. On being examined into, Tahunga and Yau Yung themselves have confessed, that their report was a pre-arranged and made-up one, and that their crime is wholly undeniable, and have

presented to Hiang their own depositions requesting him to report clearly to Us that they may meet due punishment.

"This affair having originally happened previously to the pacification of the foreigners, at that time, when under the impulse of a just indignation,—had the general and intendant reported according to the truth, We should surely ourselves have known how to act. But thus to deceive and falsify, in order to obtain merit, is conduct exceedingly hateful to us. In the one case they stated that they had met in battle, and in the other, that they had enticed in, the enemy. Not until Hiang had passed over to Formosa, and examined in the matter, did they at all present their true personal statements, and confess their guilt. Thus flagrantly have they shown ingratitude for our gracious favors, and involved themselves in the bitter consequences of crime.

"Let Tahunga and Yau Yung be deprived of their rank, and handed over to the Board of Punishments, and let the ministers of the Grand Council be sent to join with the Board, in judging them, reporting fully to us the decision come to, and let all the officers and others who were recommended as having exerted themselves at T'aiwan, Kilung, and Taan (excluding only the militia and other private individuals), and all the civil and military functionaries who have been promoted and commended for their diligence, be deprived of all the honors they have thus obtained.

"In cherishing Chinese and foreigners, we look upon each with the same equal benevolence. And, the general and intendant aforesaid, having become amenable by their crime to punishment, we will not allow, that because the representation came from outside foreigners, it should be carelessly cast aside without investigation. Our own subjects and foreigners, ministers and people, should all alike understand, that it is our high desire to act with even handed and perfect justice. Respect this."

A commissioner, to China, from the government of the United States of America, has been appointed. The commissioner, Mr. Caleb Cushing, was expected to embark at Boston in June or July, and from thence proceed to London and Paris—to obtain all possible information at those courts, touching the plans and purposes of the British and French governments in their intercourse with China. From Paris he will proceed to Bombay, via Suez, and there embark in one of the vessels of the squadron destined for the Chinese waters. Mr. Cushing may be expected in China at the close of this, or early next year in the frigate Brandywine, commodore Parker.

A French minister M. Lagrenée, has also been appointed by the French government to come to this country; it is said he will be accompanied by an admiral at the head of a squadron.

An interview between H. E. Kiyng and the French consul, count de Rattimenton, took place at Canton, the account of which we extract from the Canton Press. The Chinese high officers have been taught many a lesson in their treatment of foreign functionaries since the time when governor Lü in 1834, told lord Napier, "that the great ministers of the celestial empire, unless with regard to affairs of going to court and carrying tribute, or in consequence of imperial commands, are not permitted to have interviews with outside barbarians." See Chi. Rep. vol. III., p. 287.

"This ceremony, which was preceded by several visits to the French consul and capt. Firmin Duplan from the Kwangchau fu and a delegate from the imperial commissioner, may be considered another progressive step in the events which have lately taken place. Towards 8 o'clock of the morning of the 6th inst., two boats belonging to the French corvette *Alceme* left Canton for the place of meeting. They contained the French consul, captain Duplan, the chancellor du consulat, eight officers of the corvette, an interpreter and several private gentlemen, and reached the house of Pwankequa after an hour's pull. There the commandant and consul were shown into the large hall, and a delegate of the imperial commissioner, the Kwangchau fu and several other officers paid their respects to them. At near the hour fixed upon, an officer wearing a crystal button announced that the imperial commissioner was prepared for the interview, when the consul and captain Duplan with the others before mentioned, descended to the reception-room, and there found the high Chinese officers and a number of other functionaries wearing white and blue buttons.

"Some compliments having passed, the French consul presented his credentials from the minister of foreign affairs, to the gov.-general, who handed them to the imperial commissioner, and the latter took note of and returned them to him. After this many questions were put, concerning his majesty the king of the French, about France, and her ministers generally, and more particularly M. Guizot became the subject of conversa-

tion, which continued for more than an hour, during which a collation was offered by the high Chinese officers to their guests."

Typhoon at Chusan. Captain Smith, of the Wanderer, experienced this typhoon soon after he left the harbor on the 30th August. His account, which we condense from the Hongkong Gazette of the 28th inst., describes it as commencing on the next day, when he was near the Quesan group, with calms, hazy atmosphere, and a heavy swell from E.S.E., which by midnight of the 31st, had changed to a strong breeze from N.E. by E., a hazy sky with showers and lightning, and a heavier swell. The barometer had fallen by noon of the 1st to 28.50, wind north. He adds, "hazy, increasing wind, with a dark threatening appearance; wind coming in heavy, short gusts, weather fearfully threatening, sea from the eastward, tremendously high and confused." The ship's position at noon was in lat. 28° 29' N., and long. 122° 32' E. Her log-book for the last part of the day, was

Sep. 1st,	3 P. M.,	barometer	29.45,	wind	North.
	4	"	"	29.40	" N. by W.
	5	"	"	29.30	" N.N.W.
	6	"	"	28.90	" N.N.W.
	8	"	"	28.40	" N.N.W.
	9	"	"	28.30	" W. by N.
	11	"	"	28.80	"
	12	"	"	28.90	" W.S.W.

In the afternoon, he found it "impossible to scud any longer with safety, and brought the ship to on the larboard tack, under close-reefed main top-sail, when the sail flew into ribbands, vessel lying over with her main deck in the water, nothing visible for the sea drift." At 6, the mainmast head and topmast went by the board, and at 6 the mizzen topgallant mast went; and the rudder also strained." The heaviest of the typhoon was between 6 and 11 o'clock. By noon of the 2d, the barometer had risen to 29.60, and the wind had gone round from W.S.W. to S.W., S., S.E., and N.E.

In the harbor at Chusan, the notices of the weather on board the Masdeu were, Sep. 1st, 9 P. M., barometer 29.40, wind N.E., heavy gusts, much rain.

	11½	"	"	29.30		
	12½	"	"	29.20		
Sep. 2d,	1	A. M.	"	29.11		
	1½	"	"	29.02	} From 2½ to 3½ A. M., greatest fury of the gale; at 4 A. M. calm and light airs. 5 A. M. commenced blowing again from W.N.W. increasing in strength till 9, and began to moderate a little before noon; from 5 the barometer rose rapidly.	
	2	"	"	28.90		wind N.
	2½	"	"	28.71		
	3	"	"	28.50		wind N.W.
	3½	"	"	28.30		
	4	"	"	28.22		
	4½	"	"	28.25		
	5	"	"	28.28	W.N.W.	

By comparing these two statements, it will be seen that the tempest passed in a northerly direction.—From the Canton Press, we learn that the Cacique encountered a second storm (she was at Chusan with the Masdeu) near Formosa on the 5th inst., in which a calm occurred in the midst of the tempest, when thousands of birds threw themselves on deck. This storm was accompanied by a heavy easterly swell; and the wind also veered about from N.E. round to S.W. as was the case with the Wanderer. It is probable that the bad weather which was experienced in this vicinity on the 26th ult., and following day, was connected with this typhoon at Chusan. Here the barometer fell to 28.30. The gale at Wúsung was probably also a continuation of the same extensive storm. The damage done to shipping as thus far reported was inconsiderable.



